

## Ali Fund Groups

Agency	Fund Group	Fund	ALI	ALI Title	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Adj. Appr. FY 2017
OSD	FED	3R00	221864	Medicaid Professional Services Reimbursement	\$6,614	\$42,944	\$161,235	\$160,200
SOS	GRF	050321		Operating Expenses	\$2,141,408	\$2,136,987	\$2,133,715	\$2,144,030
SOS	GRF	050407		Poll Workers Training	\$0	\$468,392	\$0	\$468,392
SOS	GRF	050605		Notary Commission	\$3,129	\$3,262	\$3,338	\$3,390
SOS	GRF	050606		Information Systems	\$5,849	\$0	\$4,354	\$0
SOS	GRF	050607		Statewide Ballot Advertising	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
SOS	GRF	050608		Uniform Commercial Code Refunds	\$17,820	\$8,597	\$16,001	\$30,000
SOS	GRF	050609		Corporate/Business Filing Refunds	\$60,156	\$70,724	\$137,178	\$65,000
SOS	GRF	050610		Election Reform/Health and Human Services	\$333,368	\$216,988	\$0	\$0
SOS	GRF	050611		Help America Vote Act (HAVA)	\$783,373	\$2,182,184	\$8,5017	\$6,194
SOS	GRF	050612		Miscellaneous Federal Grants	\$8,571	\$0	\$0	\$0
SEN	GRF	020321		Operating Expenses	\$1,024,228	\$11,100,536	\$11,413,360	\$15,992,306
SEN	GRF	020502		Senate Reimbursement	\$128,210	\$235,579	\$235,591	\$425,800
SEN	GRF	020801		Miscellaneous Sales	\$16,433	\$22,422	\$12,583	\$34,497
CSV	GRF	860321		CSV Operations	\$286,660	\$293,940	\$309,646	\$322,547
CSV	GRF	860322		CSV Operations	\$2,250	\$2,362	\$2,668	\$3,000
CSV	FED	3R70	866617	AmeriCorps Programs	\$5,829,763	\$6,421,858	\$6,234,490	\$7,178,630
SEN	GRF	050605		Uniform Commercial Code Refunds	\$30,772	\$22,174	\$35,753	\$33,000
SEN	GRF	050606		Corporate/Business Filing Refunds	\$24,244	\$0	\$0	\$0
SEN	GRF	050607		Statewide Ballot Advertising	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
SEN	GRF	050608		Uniform Commercial Code Refunds	\$17,820	\$8,597	\$16,001	\$30,000
SEN	GRF	050609		Corporate/Business Filing Refunds	\$60,156	\$70,724	\$137,178	\$65,000
SEN	GRF	050610		Election Reform/Health and Human Services	\$333,368	\$216,988	\$0	\$0
SEN	GRF	050611		Help America Vote Act (HAVA)	\$783,373	\$2,182,184	\$8,5017	\$6,194
SEN	GRF	050612		Miscellaneous Federal Grants	\$8,571	\$0	\$0	\$0
SEN	GRF	020321		Operating Expenses	\$1,024,228	\$11,100,536	\$11,413,360	\$15,992,306
SEN	GRF	020502		Senate Reimbursement	\$128,210	\$235,579	\$235,591	\$425,800
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CSV	GRF	860321		CSV Operations	\$286,660	\$293,940	\$309,646	\$322,547
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SEN	GRF	050605		Uniform Commercial Code Refunds	\$30,772	\$22,174	\$35,753	\$33,000
SEN	GRF	050606		Corporate/Business Filing Refunds	\$24,244	\$0	\$0	\$0
SEN	GRF	050607		Statewide Ballot Advertising	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
SEN	GRF	050608		Uniform Commercial Code Refunds	\$17,820	\$8,597	\$16,001	\$30,000
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SEN	GRF	050610		Election Reform/Health and Human Services	\$333,368	\$216,988	\$0	\$0
SEN	GRF	050611		Help America Vote Act (HAVA)	\$783,373	\$2,182,184	\$8,5017	\$6,194
SEN	GRF	050612		Miscellaneous Federal Grants	\$8,571	\$0	\$0	\$0
SEN	GRF	020321		Operating Expenses	\$1,024,228	\$11,100,536	\$11,413,360	\$15,992,306
SEN	GRF	020502		Senate Reimbursement	\$128,210	\$235,579	\$235,591	\$425,800
SEN	GRF	020801		Miscellaneous Sales	\$16,433	\$22,422	\$12,583	\$34,497
CSV	GRF	860321		CSV Operations	\$286,660	\$293,940	\$309,646	\$322,547
CSV	GRF	860322		CSV Operations	\$2,250	\$2,362	\$2,668	\$3,000
CSV	FED	3R70	866617	AmeriCorps Programs	\$5,829,763	\$6,421,858	\$6,234,490	\$7,178,630

## H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

## All Fund Groups

Agency	Fund Group	Fund	ALI	ALI Title	FY 2014	FY 2016	FY 2016	Adj. Appr. FY 2017
BTA	GRF	116321		Operating Expenses	\$2,010,208	\$1,906,956	\$1,840,752	\$1,985,307
TAX	GRF	110321		Operating Expenses	\$63,639,083	\$60,871,411	\$69,375,376	\$70,440,382
TAX	GRF	110404		Tobacco Settlement Enforcement	\$118,933	\$154,193	\$153,766	\$167,567
TAX	GRF	110901		Property Tax Allocation - Taxation	\$642,920,529	\$545,272,431	\$0	\$0
TAX	GRF	110903		State Administration	\$3,441,995,020	\$3,055,567,153	\$3,477,447,799	\$3,065,886,585
TAX	GRF	110907		State Administration	\$5,945,432	\$5,945,432	\$5,945,432	\$5,945,432
TAX	GRF	110908		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110909		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110910		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110911		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110912		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110913		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110914		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110915		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110916		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110917		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110918		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110919		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110920		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110921		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110922		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110923		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110924		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110925		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110926		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110927		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110928		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110929		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110930		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110931		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110932		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110933		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110934		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110935		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110936		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110937		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110938		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110939		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110940		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110941		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110942		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110943		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110944		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110945		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110946		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110947		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110948		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110949		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110950		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110951		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110952		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110953		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110954		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110955		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110956		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110957		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110958		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110959		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110960		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110961		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110962		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110963		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110964		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110965		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110966		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110967		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110968		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110969		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110970		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110971		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110972		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110973		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110974		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110975		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110976		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110977		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110978		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110979		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110980		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110981		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110982		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110983		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110984		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110985		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110986		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110987		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110988		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110989		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110990		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110991		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110992		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110993		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110994		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110995		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110996		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110997		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110998		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	110999		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	111000		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	111001		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	111002		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	111003		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	111004		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	111005		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	111006		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	111007		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	111008		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	111009		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	111010		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	111011		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	111012		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	111013		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	111014		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	111015		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	111016		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	111017		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	111018		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	111019		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	111020		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	111021		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	111022		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	111023		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	111024		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	111025		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	111026		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	111027		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	111028		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	111029		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	111030		State Administration	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500	\$3,054,500
TAX	GRF	111031		State Administration				

### H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

## All Fund Groups

Agency	Fund Group	Fund	Alt	Alt Title	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Adj. Appropriation FY 2017
TOS	GRF	GRF	090524	Police and Fire Disability Pension Fund	\$5,160	\$4,530	\$3,522	\$5,000
TOS	GRF	GRF	090534	Police and Fire Ad Hoc Cost of Living	\$62,563	\$64,812	\$47,733	\$65,000
TOS	GRF	GRF	090554	Police and Fire Survivor Benefits	\$462,900	\$440,810	\$395,480	\$443,000
TOS	GRF	GRF	090575	Police and Fire Death Benefits	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000
TOS	GRF	GRF	050613	ABLE Account Administration	\$0	\$0	\$1,963,583	\$2,500,000
DVS	GRF	GRF	743501	Suburban Cemetery	\$5,122,341	\$5,322,341	\$5,322,341	\$5,322,341
DVS	GRF	GRF	743502	Interment Subsidy	\$140,544	\$142,588	\$138,018	\$140,000
DVS	GRF	GRF	743503	Gravestone Education	\$136,318	\$136,318	\$136,318	\$136,318
DVS	GRF	GRF	743504	Gravestone Education - Foreign	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
DVS	GRF	GRF	743505	Gravestone Education - Foreign	\$5,122,341	\$5,122,341	\$5,122,341	\$5,122,341
VTO	GRF	GRF	743501	American Ex-Prisoners of War	\$28,910	\$28,910	\$28,910	\$28,910
VTO	GRF	GRF	743501	Army and Navy Union: USA, Inc.	\$63,539	\$63,539	\$63,539	\$63,539
VTO	GRF	GRF	747501	Korean War Veterans	\$57,118	\$57,118	\$57,118	\$57,118
VTO	GRF	GRF	748501	Jewish War Veterans	\$34,321	\$34,321	\$34,321	\$34,321
VTO	GRF	GRF	749501	Catholic War Veterans	\$66,978	\$66,978	\$66,978	\$66,978
VTO	GRF	GRF	750501	Military Order of the Purple Heart	\$55,116	\$55,116	\$55,116	\$55,116
VTO	GRF	GRF	751501	Vietnam Veterans of America	\$214,776	\$214,776	\$214,776	\$214,776
VTO	GRF	GRF	752501	American Legion of Ohio	\$349,189	\$349,189	\$349,189	\$349,189
VTO	GRF	GRF	753501	AMVETS	\$332,547	\$332,547	\$332,547	\$332,547
VTO	GRF	GRF	754501	Disabled American Veterans	\$249,836	\$249,836	\$249,836	\$249,836
VTO	GRF	GRF	756501	Marine Corps League	\$133,947	\$133,947	\$133,947	\$133,947
VTO	GRF	GRF	757501	37th Division Veterans Association	\$5,868	\$5,868	\$5,868	\$5,868
VTO	GRF	GRF	758501	Veterans of Foreign Wars	\$284,841	\$284,841	\$284,841	\$284,841
DVS	GRF	GRF	900321	Veterans Homes	\$27,174,503	\$26,474,207	\$25,151,763	\$27,893,593
DVS	GRF	GRF	900402	Hall of Fame	\$87,716	\$101,408	\$87,454	\$114,980
DVS	GRF	GRF	900406	Department of Veterans Service	\$1,988,211	\$2,091,732	\$2,191,345	\$2,673,129
DVS	GRF	GRF	900901	Veterans Compensation General Obligation Bond Debt Service	\$7,194,515	\$9,133,869	\$9,093,566	\$23,343,400
DVS	GRF	GRF	900902	Veterans Compensation	\$1,225,430	\$1,366,534	\$1,311,625	\$1,595,523
DVS	GRF	GRF	900903	Veterans Compensation	\$1,362,253	\$1,511,653	\$1,456,262	\$1,750,000
DVS	GRF	GRF	900904	Veterans Compensation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
DVS	GRF	GRF	900905	Veterans Compensation	\$1,225,430	\$1,366,534	\$1,311,625	\$1,595,523
DVS	GRF	GRF	900906	Veterans Compensation	\$1,362,253	\$1,511,653	\$1,456,262	\$1,750,000
DVS	GRF	GRF	900907	Veterans Compensation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
DVS	GRF	GRF	900908	Veterans Compensation	\$1,225,430	\$1,366,534	\$1,311,625	\$1,595,523
DVS	GRF	GRF	900909	Veterans Compensation	\$1,362,253	\$1,511,653	\$1,456,262	\$1,750,000
DVS	GRF	GRF	900910	Veterans Compensation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
DVS	GRF	GRF	900911	Veterans Compensation	\$1,225,430	\$1,366,534	\$1,311,625	\$1,595,523
DVS	GRF	GRF	900912	Veterans Compensation	\$1,362,253	\$1,511,653	\$1,456,262	\$1,750,000
DVS	GRF	GRF	900913	Veterans Compensation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
DVS	GRF	GRF	900914	Veterans Compensation	\$1,225,430	\$1,366,534	\$1,311,625	\$1,595,523
DVS	GRF	GRF	900915	Veterans Compensation	\$1,362,253	\$1,511,653	\$1,456,262	\$1,750,000
DVS	GRF	GRF	900916	Veterans Compensation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
DVS	GRF	GRF	900917	Veterans Compensation	\$1,225,430	\$1,366,534	\$1,311,625	\$1,595,523



## H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

### All Fund Groups

[illegible]

# H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

## All Fund Groups

Agency	Fund Group	Fund	AL	All Title	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Adj. Appr. FY 2017
		1%						
			15	\$55,887,881,994.19				
			16	\$57,456,760,814.13				
			17	\$59,031,328,422.27				
			18	\$58,611,641,706.49				
		2%						
			15	\$57,451,128,350.57				
			16	\$58,600,150,917.58				
			17	\$59,772,153,935.93				
			18	\$60,967,597,014.65				
		3%						
			15	\$58,014,374,706.94				
			16	\$59,754,805,948.15				
			17	\$61,547,450,126.60				
			18	\$63,393,873,630.40				
				50% of FY16-FY17 increase is in 3 line items: Medicaid Services, GRF Foundation Formula & SLF Foundation Formula				

# H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

All Fund Groups

Suggested FY 2018 Appr.	Savings / Increase	Notes	Notes
\$0	\$0		
\$133,309	-\$133,309		
\$12,308	\$0		
\$2,500,000	-\$624,664		
\$400,000	\$0		
\$2,810,550	\$0		
\$3,743,734	\$0		
\$4,307,100	-\$84,304		
\$1,222,000	\$0		
\$187,606	-\$187,606		
\$4,993	-\$22,000		
\$5,000	\$0		
\$5,000	\$0		
\$500,000	-\$500,000		
\$500,000	-\$500,000		
\$0	\$0		
\$25,000,000	-\$1,202,216		
\$15,500,000	-\$607,198		
\$15,000	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$4,256,600	\$0		
\$6,764,600	\$0		
\$22,223,800	\$0		
\$7,000,000	-\$437,400		
\$96,716,600	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$1,000,000	-\$130,393		
\$1,797,702	\$0		
\$2,000,000	-\$261,087		
\$4,049,094	\$0		
\$20,000,000	-\$1,905,936		
\$0	\$0		
\$2,000,000	-\$100,121		
\$80,891	-\$80,891		
\$105,421	-\$105,421		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$5,891,897	-\$1,891,897	Flat fund at FY 16	
\$55,920	-\$55,920		
\$1,050,000	-\$100,338		

# H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

## All Fund Groups

Suggested FY 2018 Appr.	Savings / Increase	Notes	Notes
\$643,598	\$643,598		
\$202,228	\$202,228		
\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000		
\$2,820,154	\$2,820,154		
\$0	\$0		
\$116,521	\$116,521		
\$5,500,000	\$5,500,000		
\$5,762,978	\$5,762,978		
\$1,384,799	\$1,384,799		
\$4,332,016	\$4,332,016		
\$130,268	\$130,268		
\$365,802	\$365,802		
\$1,592,931	\$1,592,931		
\$5,342,283	\$5,342,283		
\$0	\$0		
\$44,013,350	\$44,013,350		
\$0	\$0		
\$210,806	\$210,806		
\$2,004,375	\$2,004,375		
\$0	\$0		
\$6,557,148	\$6,557,148		
\$0	\$0		
\$14,505,621	\$14,505,621		
\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000		
\$0	\$0		
\$13,200,000	\$13,200,000		
\$0	\$0		
\$1,237,909	\$1,237,909		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$1,573,121	\$1,573,121		
\$477,448	\$477,448		
\$7,353,592	\$7,353,592		
\$2,495,245	\$2,495,245		
\$241,413	\$241,413		
\$3,733,852	\$3,733,852		
\$105,000	\$105,000		
\$75,400	\$75,400		
\$2,200,000	\$2,200,000		
\$5,700,000	\$5,700,000		
\$5,700,000	\$5,700,000		
\$100,000	\$100,000		
\$0	\$0		
\$34,700	\$34,700		
\$8,700,000	\$8,700,000		
\$53,385,057	\$53,385,057		
\$58,655,080	\$58,655,080		



## Air Fund Groups

[illegible]



# H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

## All Fund Groups

Suggested FY 2016 Appr	Savings / Increase	Notes	Notes
\$0	\$0		
\$300,000	-\$474,048		
\$1,189,328	\$0		
\$4,900,000	-\$118,841		
\$0	\$0		
\$4,593,874	\$0		
\$105,016	\$0		
\$6,245,069	\$0		
\$187,897	\$0		
\$1,209,234	\$0		
\$5,095,972	\$0		
\$1,000,000	-\$23,374		
\$16,446	-\$16,446		
\$450,000	-\$450,000		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	-\$35,681		
\$1,663,316	-\$194,813		
\$5,000,000	-\$7,950,000	Should do very little subsidy for arts, private donations should be sufficient	
\$300,000	\$0	Gift \$	
\$0	-\$125,000		
\$1,000,000	\$0		
\$90,000	-\$36,525		
\$43,000,000	-\$114,169		
\$70,000	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$801,808	\$0		
\$893,378	\$0		
\$1,250,000	-\$250,000		
\$2,223,222	\$0		
\$10,000,000	-\$2,624,291		
\$2,000,000	\$0		
\$8,160,000	-\$286,000		
\$6,000,000	-\$4,439,892		
\$1,235,000	-\$132,925		
\$2,223,222	-\$762,705		
\$2,000,000	-\$114,289		
\$0	\$0		
\$1,000,000	-\$1,000,000		
\$5,000,000	\$0		
\$3,500,000	\$0		
\$10,000,000	-\$2,800,000		
\$4,500,000	-\$629,409		

# H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

## All Fund Groups

Suggested FY 2018 Appr.	Savings / Increase	Notes	Notes
\$75,000	\$75,000		
\$1,276,000	\$1,276,000		
\$58,728	\$58,728		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$8,745,072	\$0		
\$1,000,000	\$0		
\$1,000	\$0		
\$750,000	\$0		
\$750,000	\$0		
\$4,500,000	\$0		
\$8,961,418	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$16,500,000	\$0		
\$2,320,999	\$0		
\$3,155,000	\$0		
\$2,799,999	\$0		
\$29,000,000	\$728,878		
\$800,000	\$21,905		
\$1,000,000	\$0		
\$2,900,000	\$803,057		
\$2,900,000	\$1,806,649		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$300,000	\$24,533		
\$1,400,000	\$52,089		
\$410,000	\$90,728		
\$2,780,171	\$0		
\$3,000,000	\$957,094		
\$0	\$0		
\$612,106	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$4,000	\$0		
\$7,000	\$0		
\$2,600,000	\$449,996		
\$0	\$0		

## H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

## Alt Fund Groups

[illegible]



## H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

All Fund Groups

Suggested FY 2016 Appr.	Savings / Increase	Notes	Notes
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$62,693	\$62,693		
\$493,367	\$493,367		
\$72,672	\$72,672		
\$0	\$0		
\$1,268,797	\$1,268,797	Flat fund at FY16 level	
\$1,740,704	\$1,740,704	Supposed to transfer some to DAS. Should save \$.	
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$441,093	\$441,093		
\$476,000	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$2,106,192	\$2,106,192		
\$151,171	\$151,171		
\$0	\$0		
\$2,536,419	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$500,000	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$150,204	\$150,204		
\$276,000	\$276,000		
\$0	\$0		
\$234,400	\$0		
\$1,722,191	\$0		
\$1,000,000	\$250,000		
\$0	\$0		
\$2,200,000	\$283,187		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$622,315	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$10,000,000	\$5,527,641		
\$2,000,000	\$1,307,174		
\$2,000,000	\$3,748,749		
\$1,053,200	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		



## H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

## All Fund Groups

[illegible]



## All Fund Groups

[illegible]

# H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

All Fund Groups

Suggested FY 2018 Appr.	Savings / Increase	Notes	Notes
\$3,000,000	\$0		
\$91,554	\$91,554	Approx avg of FYs 14-16	
\$13,277,719	\$1,475,302	10% Admin Reduction	
\$70,268,341	\$0	Flat fund at adjusted FY17 level	
\$3,886,773	\$0		
\$9,203,184	\$1,558,434	3% Increase adjusted FY16 Approp.	
\$2,069,054	\$0		
\$400,000	\$37,716		
\$260,542	\$0		
\$16,200,000	\$0		
\$3,897,436	\$0		
\$67,248,139	\$2,663,634	Approx avg of FYs 14-16	
\$4,500,000	\$413,167		
\$1,822,500	\$0		
\$7,006,938	\$0		
\$335,704	\$0		
\$1,709,146	\$0		
\$3,000,300	\$813,238		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$3,170,976	\$0		
\$621,591,001	\$18,104,592	Increase FY17 Approp by 3%	
\$9,100,000	\$0		
\$154,406,365	\$4,487,273	Increase by 3%	
\$65,000,000	\$2,719,856	Just slightly under actual: FY16 reimbursements	
\$162,871,292	\$0		
\$11,000,000	\$947,418		
\$6,655,755,799	\$0	Flat fund at adjusted FY17 level	
\$500,000	\$260,000	Have not spent more than \$500,000 FYs 14-16	
\$3,000,000	\$2,000,000		
\$39,375,000	\$7,875,000		
\$19,250,000	\$0		
\$0	\$50,000		
\$750,000	\$250,000		
\$2,000,000	\$500,000	Just keep Teach for America portion	
\$0	\$0		
\$3,000,000	\$0		
\$15,000,000	\$0		
\$3,000,000	\$9,000,000	Have not spent more than \$14 million in past 3 fiscal years	
\$3,000,000	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		

[illegible]





## H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

## All Fund Groups

[illegible]



# H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

All Fund Groups

Suggested FY 2016 Appr.	Savings / Increase	Notes	Notes
\$0	\$0		
\$2,413,020	\$0		
\$3,038,383	\$0		
\$6,310,203	\$0		
\$102,859	\$0		
\$12,000,000	-\$2,537,389	Not spent more than \$10.9 million in FYs 14-16	
\$1,208,855	\$0		
\$2,900,000	\$0		
\$3,500,000	-\$791,191	Never spent more than \$3.3 million in FYs 14-16	
\$0	\$0		
\$3,009,470	\$0		
\$500,000	-\$100,000	Never spent more than \$510K in FYs 14-16	
\$600,000	-\$20,617		
51,420,000	-\$37,245		
\$600,000	-\$5,230		
\$250,000	-\$125,000	Return to FY14, 15 spending	
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$1,313,103	\$0		
\$0	-\$300,000	Spouse operating expenses	
\$6,300,000	-\$200,000		
\$25,737,900	\$0		
\$2,000,000	\$0		
\$540,000	\$0		
\$377,000,000	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$7,000,000	-\$1,500,000	Have not spent more than \$6.7 million in FYs 14-26	
	-\$361,170		
\$2,700,000	-\$253,131	Return to FY14 spending	
\$275,000	-\$38,870	Return to approx FY15 spending	
\$600,000	\$0		
\$923,061	\$0		
\$0	-\$4,428,015	We expanded Medicaid. Why would that not cover this?	



## H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

Suggested FY 2018 Appr.	Savings / Increase	Notes
\$2,000,000	-\$3,988,545	H.B. 64 includes a provision specifying that after January 1, 2016, ODH will no longer provide GRF-funded vaccines or GRF funding for vaccines. Instead, the bill specifies that local health departments or other local providers who receive GRF-funded vaccines, or GRF funding for vaccines, from ODH should bill private insurance companies to recover the costs of providing and administering vaccines. However, the bill specifies that ODH may continue to provide GRF funding for vaccines to cover uninsured adults, individuals on grandfathered insurance plans that do not cover vaccines, and in certain exceptional cases as determined by the Director of Health. From LSC Greenbook
\$437,326	\$0	
\$823,217	\$0	
\$4,072,237	-\$1,770,078	Return to FY16 expenditures
\$4,000,000	-\$1,000,000	Still above FY14 & 15 expenditures
\$630,444	\$0	
\$4,500,000	-\$688,374	Still in range of FY15 & 16 expenditures
\$1,209,430	\$0	
\$20,598,171	\$0	
\$2,686,668	\$0	
\$400,000	-\$140,484	Not out of line with some previous FY expenditures. Plus, doesn't Medicaid deal with much of this and so will charity care if expanded?
\$2,300,000	-\$166,127	In line with previous FY expenditures
\$1,000,000	-\$114,244	
\$5,000,000	-\$2,050,000	Initial FY17 approp. Still more than FY15 expenditure
\$3,000,000	-\$1,116,688	Back in line to FY15
\$0	-\$2,000,000	Survived without this prior to FY16
\$0	-\$250,000	Why do we need this?
\$7,512,451	\$0	
\$1,090,414	\$0	
\$3,300,000	\$0	
\$150,000	-\$130,000	Still more than FY & FY15 expenditures
\$2,000,000	-\$2,183,552	In line with previous FY expenditures
\$2,000,000	-\$411,992	Appropriation for FY16 expenditures
\$0	\$0	
\$970,708	-\$970,708	Appropriation for FY16 expenditures
\$311,039	-\$311,039	In line with previous expenditures
\$132,824	-\$132,824	Appropriation for FY16 expenditures
\$0	\$0	
\$0	\$0	
\$3,000,000	-\$3,000,000	More than any expenditure FY14-16
\$200,000	-\$200,000	More than any expenditure FY14-16
\$320,000	-\$350,000	In line with FY16 expenditures



## H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

Suggested	Savings / Increase	Notes
FY 2018 Appr		
\$0	\$0	
\$384,932	\$0	
\$0	-\$1,350,000	Was originally not appropriated for FY17.
\$1,977,320,823	\$0	Flat fund at FY17 appropriation
\$632,974	\$0	
\$7,000,000	-\$124,141	
\$8,211,012	\$0	
\$1,740,803	\$0	
\$4,876,123	\$0	
\$24,209,491	\$0	
\$11,053,468	\$0	
\$2,146,253	\$0	
\$0	\$0	
\$3,166,185	\$0	
\$2,000,000	-\$326,097	
\$0	\$0	
\$107,314	\$0	
\$522,151	\$0	
\$1,500,000	\$0	
\$0	-\$1,418,000	Eliminate earmarks
\$56,360,388	\$0	
\$7,735,153	-\$1,933,788	Each of these 8 schools doing clinical teaching would get 85% of present subsidy. This can be adjusted. Long term question is why subsidize all of these programs? Maybe consider a phase down to somewhere in the 60-70% range over several fiscal years.
\$6,362,059	-\$1,590,515	" "
\$4,958,880	-\$1,239,720	" "
\$2,409,120	-\$602,280	" "
\$2,328,970	-\$582,242	" "
\$2,395,342	-\$598,836	" "
\$1,437,017	\$0	
\$1,346,976	\$0	
\$8,447,629	\$0	
\$1,440,342	\$0	
\$3,172,519	\$0	
\$325,300	\$0	They already are getting state and Federal match. Is this really needed?
\$300,000	\$0	





H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

All Fund Groups

Suggested FY 2018 Appr.	Savings / Increase	Notes	Notes
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$380,365	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$4,924	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$4,000,000	-\$218,997	Still more than FY 14 & 15	
\$5,941,086	\$0		
\$290,000	\$0		
\$414,798	-\$85,202		
\$309,147	-\$190,853	Reduce subsidy to FY14 & 15 level	
\$1,000,000	-\$500,000	Reduce # of projects getting pass through \$	
\$90,395	-\$70,000	Reduce to FY 14 & 15 levels	
\$0	-\$500,000	Eliminate earmark	
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$21,000,000	-\$4,272,941	Slightly above FY14-16 expenditures	
\$1,000,000	-\$433,664	Have always spent under \$700K since FY14	
\$37,848	\$0		
\$1,000,000	-\$176,700	Have always spent less than FY 14-16	
\$1,300,000	-\$101,581	Close to c	
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$400,000	\$0		
\$425,000	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$100,000	\$0		
\$125,000	-\$2,006,123	Keep to FY16 expenditures	
\$3,000,000	-\$327,549	Eliminate that FY 14-15	
\$1,000,000	-\$198,696		
\$0	\$0		
\$2,393,150	\$0		
\$27,000,000	-\$3,043,219	Have not spent this much in FY's 14-16	
\$163,386,934	\$0		
\$64,732,730	\$0		
\$54,679,144	\$0		
\$6,000,000	-\$790,203	Never spent this in FY's 12-16	
\$4,000,000	-\$3,728,740	Always spent under \$3.6 million since FY12	
\$7,000,000	-\$688,643	Max spent since FY12 was in FY 18, this still tops that	
\$23,887,879	\$0		
\$550,000	\$0		
\$23,814,103	\$0		

Suggested FY 2018 Appr.	Savings / Increase	Notes
\$12,500,000	\$0	
\$46,132,751	\$0	
\$57,755,323	\$0	
\$84,000,000	-\$2,825,946	Still more than Fys 14-16
\$13,500,000	\$0	
\$2,640,000	\$0	
\$143,436,793	\$0	
\$0	\$0	
\$3,500,000	\$0	
\$0	-\$1,325,000	We are funding food banks and other programs, this is just one more.
\$0	-\$100,000	Do we still need this?
\$38,267,970	\$0	
\$36,000,000	-\$9,080,495	Slightly above FY16 expenditures
\$10,000,000	-\$2,373,848	Over budget FY14-16
\$5,500,000	\$0	
\$10,000,000	-\$8,020,101	No request for FY15 and no idea what has been spent in FY's 14 & 15
\$0	\$0	
\$5,000,000	\$0	
\$0	\$0	
\$0	\$0	
\$15,000,000	\$0	
\$10,000,000	-\$200,000	No participant value in this program but has been around since 2011
\$0		Have reduced other NFA Ohio's role out of Food Banks through last budgets bid. See NFA letter over GFE line item 500540, Food Banks along with the \$60 million appropriation's each fiscal year instead the budget's provides that ODO'S shall provide not less than \$15 million to the Ohio Association of Food Banks in each fiscal year. See Greenleaf
\$0	-\$500,000	http://www.southwestlocalgreenleaf.org/pdf
\$0	\$0	Clear what the actual cost has outlined to meet the 013 total for Group - Financial Budget
\$10,000,000	-\$5,000,000	Hundred percent of the unit since established in December 2011 by the Contracting Board
\$0	-\$500,000	
\$0	\$0	
\$5,500,000	-\$5,000,000	Originally appropriated \$5 million in FY16 as spending as it was rolled into the \$5 million originally in FY17. Suggest keep at FY17 amount



H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

Suggested FY 2018 Appr.	Savings / Increase	Notes
\$0	\$0	
\$1,000,000	-\$1,000,000	When allocated to the total \$4.1 million, a credit to the Board creation
\$0	\$0	
\$0	\$0	
\$0	\$0	
\$0	\$0	
\$0	\$0	
\$0	\$0	
\$500,000	\$0	
\$10,000	\$0	
\$25,000,000	-\$4,769,866	Never spent more than \$23.7 million since FY12
\$88,000,000	\$0	
\$26,779,732	\$0	
\$6,260,000	\$0	
\$140,000,000	-\$20,859,956	Never spent more than \$133.8 million since FY12
\$11,000,000	-\$1,584,952	Never spent more than \$10.6 million since FY12
\$2,000,000	-\$259,264	Never spent more than \$1.6 million since FY12
\$47,000,000	\$0	
\$165,000,000	-\$15,000,000	Never spent more than \$171.5 million since FY12
\$17,178,779	\$0	
\$5,000,000	\$0	
\$1,000,000	-\$981,306	Unlikely to spend this much on the program. Spent less than \$300K in the last 7 months of FY16 after established in Nov. 15 by Controlling Board
\$2,000,000	-\$1,477,899	Max spent since FY12 was \$2.1 million. Typically far under this appropri level
\$145,690,495	\$0	
\$213,000,000	\$0	
\$250,000,000	-\$41,968,616	Never spent more than \$221.2 million since FY12
\$534,050	\$0	
\$128,000,000	\$0	
\$133,614,212	\$0	
\$6,185,788	\$0	
\$836,437,504	\$0	
\$450,000	-\$112,253	Never spent more than \$414K since FY12
\$650,000	\$0	
\$600,000	-\$391,476	Still higher than highest spending since its creation
\$664,250	\$0	
\$29,000	\$0	
\$150,000,000	-\$5,576,648	Never spent more than \$143 million since FY12
\$166,172	\$0	
\$3,350,000	\$0	
\$1,325,116	\$0	

# H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

All Fund Groups

Suggested FY 2018 Appr.	Savings / Increase	Notes	Notes
\$0	\$0		
\$250,000	-\$250,000		
\$0	\$0		
\$217,960	-\$217,960		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$1,593,750	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$550,000	\$0		
\$113,761	-\$113,761	Same approp as last budget	
\$0	\$0		
\$15,000,000	-\$3,270,207	Never spent more than \$14.3 million since FY12	
\$1,022,120	\$0		
\$460,345	\$0		
\$2,800,000	\$0		
\$460,580	\$0		
\$6,126,963	\$0		
\$600,000	-\$225,255	Never spent more than \$525K since FY12	
\$0	-\$150,000	Recod Committee completed its task.	
\$1,000,000	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$5,206,745	\$0		
\$0	-\$120,114		
\$582,459	\$0		
\$583,213	-\$583,213		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$8,000	\$0		
\$5,350,000	\$0		
\$811,829	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$4,726,877	-\$4,726,877		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		





[illegible]

[illegible]

Suggested FY 2018 Appr.	Savings / Increase	Notes	Notes
\$0	\$0		
\$639,237	-\$15,702	Fund at FY15-16 appropriation level	
\$878,976	\$0		
\$96,000	\$0		
\$1,000,000	\$0		
\$1,000,000	\$0		
\$90,929	\$0		
	-\$538,167		
\$1,800,000	\$0		
\$25,657,483	\$1,001,883	Increase approx 10% from FY16 actual expenditure	
\$0	-\$135,000	Just make it user fee based.	
\$0	\$0		
\$1,000,000	\$0		
\$2,815,409	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	-\$150,000	Eliminate apparent earmark	
\$28,074,400	\$0		
\$4,755,587	\$0		
\$185,309	\$0		
\$30,611,145	\$0		
\$2,631,172	\$0		
\$1,000,000	-\$219,754	The original FY17 appropriation	
\$742,448	\$0		
\$1,270,810	\$0		
\$3,035,563	\$0		
\$3,035,563	\$0		
\$3,035,563	\$0		
\$3,035,563	\$0		
\$3,035,563	-\$337,645	Net new net increase from FY15-16	
\$3,035,563	\$0		
\$3,035,563	\$0		
\$3,035,563	\$0		
\$3,035,563	\$0		
\$3,035,563	-\$2,239,583	Net new net increase from FY15-16	
\$3,035,563	\$0		
\$3,035,563	\$0		
\$3,035,563	\$0		
\$3,035,563	\$0		
\$3,035,563	-\$2,444,878	Net new net increase from FY15-16, but likely need to be based on FY15-16 spending on that level	
\$3,035,563	\$0		
\$3,035,563	\$0		
\$3,035,563	\$0		
\$3,035,563	\$0		
\$3,035,563	\$0		





# H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

## All Fund Groups

Suggested FY 2016 Appr.	Savings / Increase	Notes	Notes
\$2,100,000	\$0		
\$265,000	\$0		
\$500,000	\$0		
\$500,000	\$0		
\$12,038,631	\$0		
\$900,000	-\$350,634	Never spent more than \$571.5 since FY12, usually substantially less than that.	
\$3,049,804	\$0		
\$160,000	\$0		
\$234,509	\$0		
\$1,746,000	\$0		
\$1,225,650	\$0		
\$3,400,000	-\$942,280	Never spent more than this since FY12.	
\$1,900,000	\$0		
\$1,800,000	-\$220,386	Never spent more than this since FY12.	
\$1,420,500	\$0		
\$2,000,000	\$0		
\$108,865	-\$108,865	This is the maximum amount spent since FY12, which was in FY14.	
\$160,000	-\$160,000		
\$252,000	\$0		
\$26,619	\$0		
\$126,567	\$0		
\$15,817,709	\$0		
\$28,000	\$0		
\$1,600,000	-\$1,600,000	This is the highest amount spent since FY12, which was in FY13.	
\$5,669,527	\$0		
\$896,502	-\$896,502	Never spent more than this since FY12, which was in FY12.	
\$1582,932,545	\$0		
\$124,000,000	-\$1,363,818	Never spent more than \$123.9 million since FY12.	
\$27,59,527	\$0		
\$772,000	\$0		
\$938,431	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$7,000,000	-\$3,000,000	Never spent more than \$6.9 million since FY12.	
\$0	\$0		
\$1,000,000	\$0		
\$1,540,263	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		









**H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations**

## All Fund Groups

[illegible]





[illegible]

### H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

## Ali Fund Groups

[illegible]



Suggested FY 2018 Appr.	Savings / Increase	Notes	Notes
\$1,985,307	\$0		
\$63,396,344	90% of adjusted FY17 appropriation		
\$167,667	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$1,985,307	Never spent more than bus since FY12		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$177,960	Never spent more than \$1.5 million since FY11, but still seeing more (1-1) school bus contracts (185 in FY16)		
\$0	\$0		
\$15,836	Never spent more than \$230K since FY12		
\$0	\$0		
\$48,794	Never spent more than \$520K since FY12		
\$25,000	Established in all highway spending in FY16, so can be placed out over time		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$419,552	Never spent more than \$1.6 million since FY12		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$108,078	Fund at FY16, never spent more than this since FY12		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$230,000	\$0		
\$50,000	\$0		
\$7,309,348	Consider vouchers for Uber or other ride services? Could there be savings here?		
\$2,000,000	\$0		
\$4,002,649	Increased to \$8 million in last budget for Fys 16-17, but spent under \$1 million in FY16. Lower appropriation and only raise if start reaching this threshold.		
\$0	\$0		
\$7,952,748	\$0		
\$502,304	\$0		
\$386,106	\$0		
\$116,800	\$0		



Suggested FY 2016 Appr.	Savings / Increase	Notes	Notes
\$5,000	\$0		
\$55,000	\$0		
\$443,000	\$0		
\$20,000,000	\$0		
\$2,000,000	\$0	This was to set up the new accounts. Is this still needed and if so at what level. Probably can be reduced.	
\$1,000,000	-\$700,000	Never spent more than \$42 million since FY12	
\$1,000,000	\$0		
\$1,000,000	\$0		
\$1,000,000	\$0		
\$1,000,000	\$0		
\$1,000,000	\$0		
\$28,910	\$0		
\$53,539	\$0		
\$57,118	\$0		
\$94,321	\$0		
\$88,978	\$0		
\$65,116	\$0		
\$214,776	\$0		
\$349,189	\$0		
\$332,547	\$0		
\$249,836	\$0		
\$133,347	\$0		
\$6,868	\$0		
\$284,841	\$0		
\$27,174,503	-\$679,090	Most spent in any FY since FY12	
\$101,408	-\$13,572	Most spent in any FY since FY12	
\$2,191,345	-\$481,784	Appropriate at FY16 expenditure (highest since FY12)	
\$10,000,000	-\$13,343,400	Scheduled to make a \$16 million principle payment in FY17, resume more normal servicing which has not eclipsed \$9.1 million since FY12 (except for proposed FY17 principle payment referred to)	
\$380,523	\$0	Never spent more than \$12.5 million since FY12	
\$1,000,000	-\$389,605	Never spent more than \$100 in the previous 10 years and no this is the same since FY12	
\$1,000,000	-\$1,700,000		
\$50,000	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$184,846	\$0		
\$940,524	\$0		
\$1,000,000	-\$103,358	Never spent more than \$100 in the previous 10 years and no this is the same since FY12	
\$0	\$0		

H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

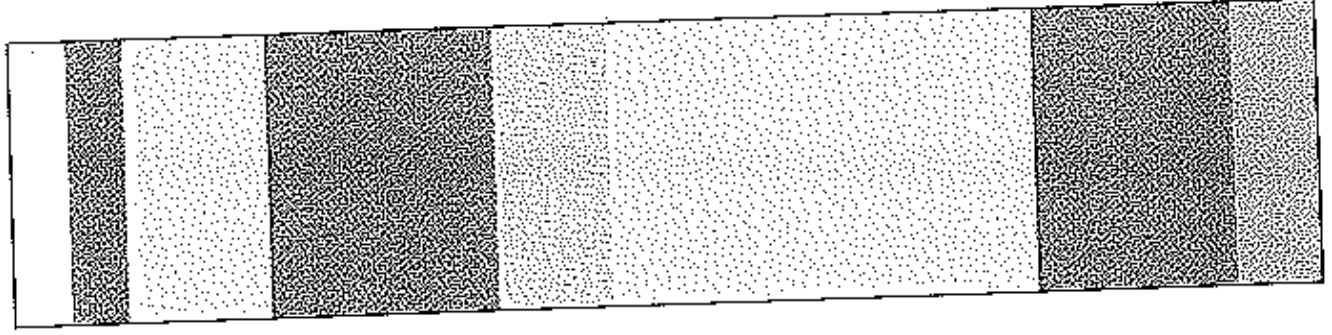
All Fund Groups

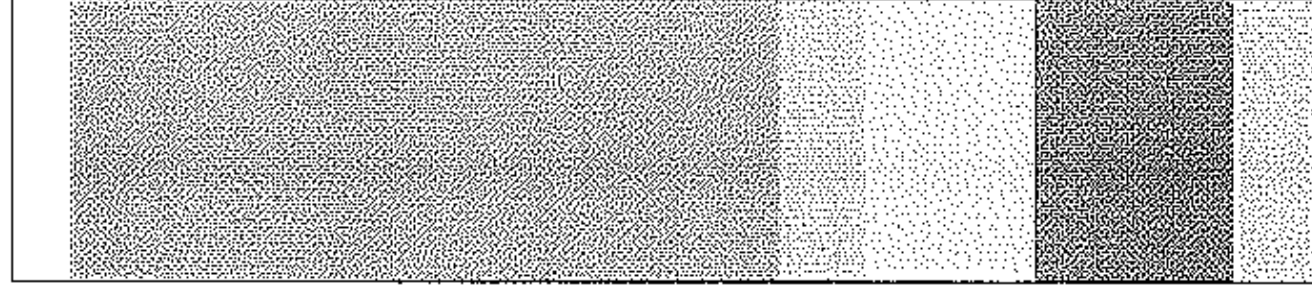
Suggested FY 2016 Appr	Savings / Increase	Notes	Notes
\$0	\$0		
-\$3,239,967			
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$155,830,910	\$0		
\$21,137,700	\$0		
\$16,702,728	\$0		
\$11,261,944	\$0		
\$10,409,877	\$0		
-\$1,156,653	10% reduction from adjusted FY17 appropriation		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
-\$25,000	Why did this spike to \$12.5K in FY16? Never reached \$100K in any		
-\$38,500	Previous FY Budget was \$0		
\$0	Was not included in FY17 since FY12		
\$0	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$1,000,000	\$0		
\$300,000	\$0		
\$1,033,947	\$0		
\$3,714,549	\$0		
\$0	\$0		
\$7,000	\$0		
\$5,000	\$0		
\$5,000	\$0		
\$59,000	\$0		
\$720,000	\$0		
		Total amount of increased line item appropriations	
	\$54,687,328	relative to adjusted FY17 appropriations	
\$64,878,199,369		appropriations relative to adjusted FY17	
	\$7,485,206,953	appropriations	
97.84%		Total Net Savings	
	-\$1,830,524,657	Total GRF Savings	
	-\$682,068,232		





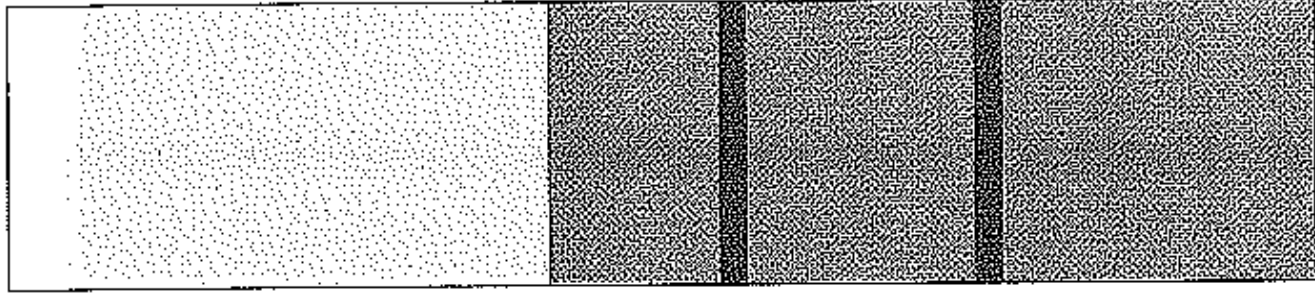
H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations





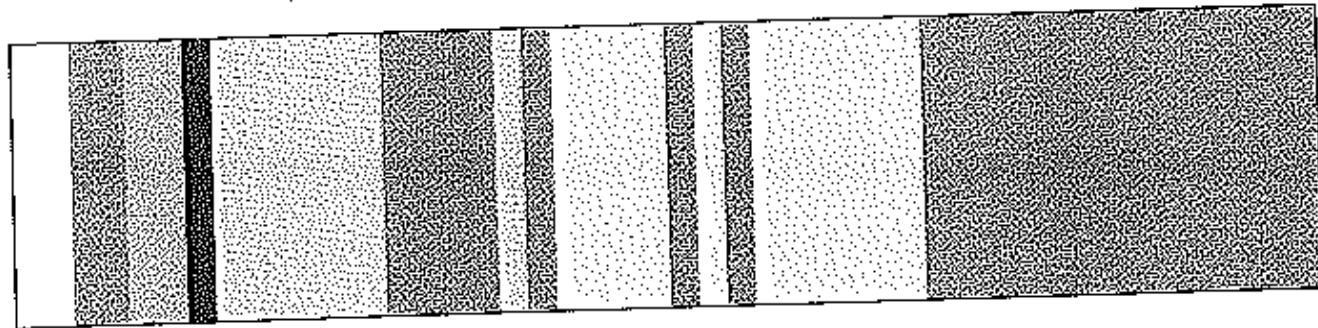
H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

All Fund Groups

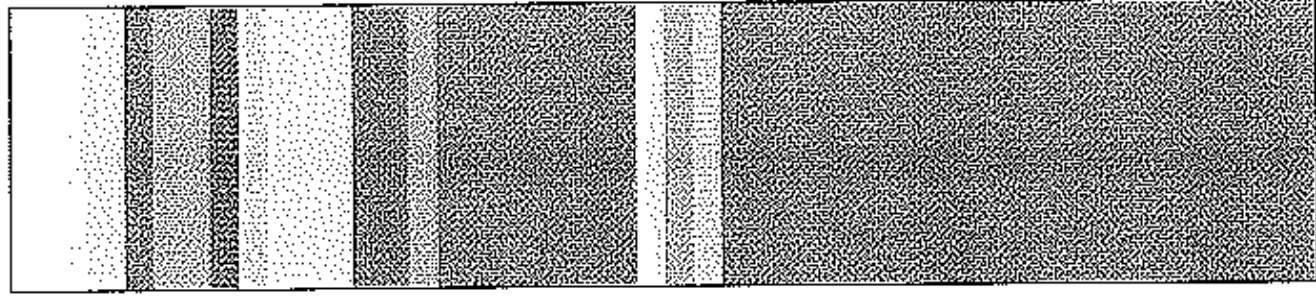




H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

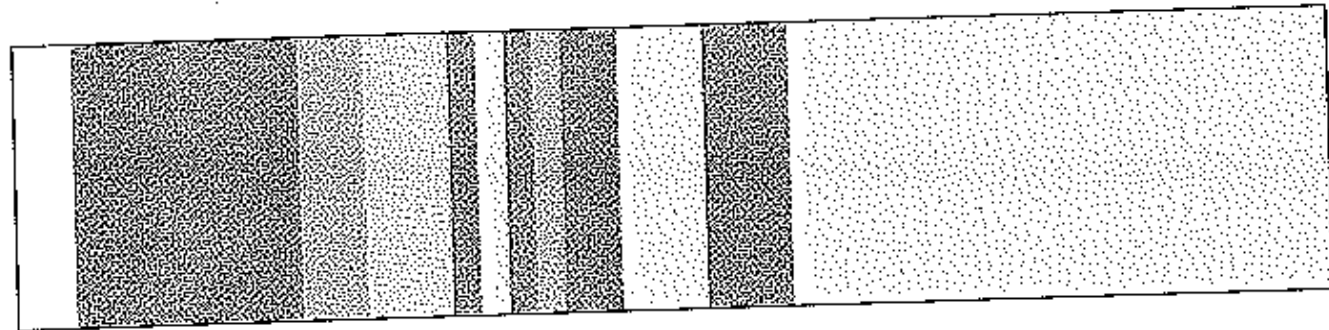




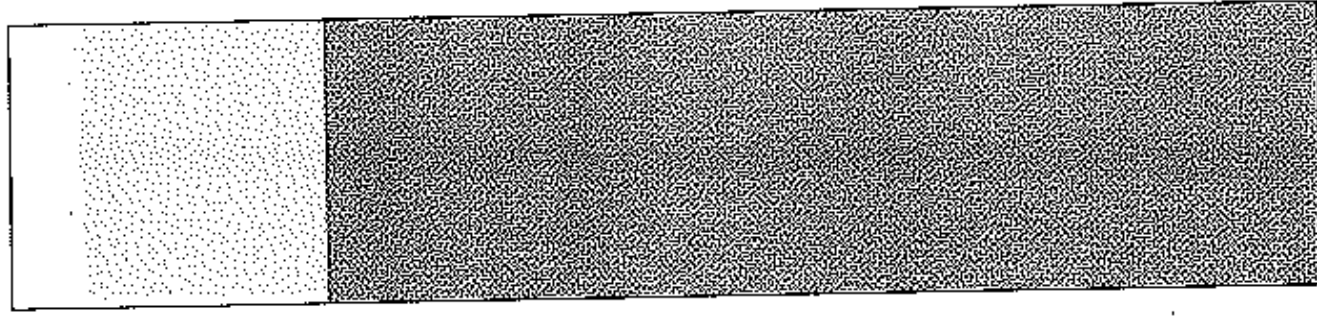


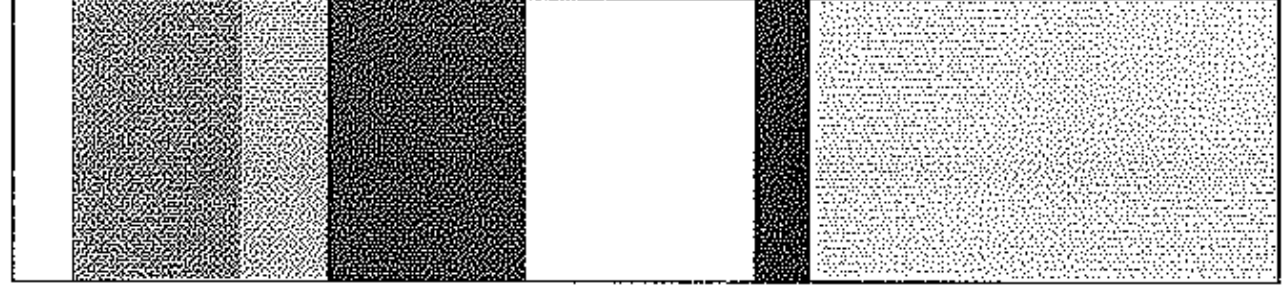


H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

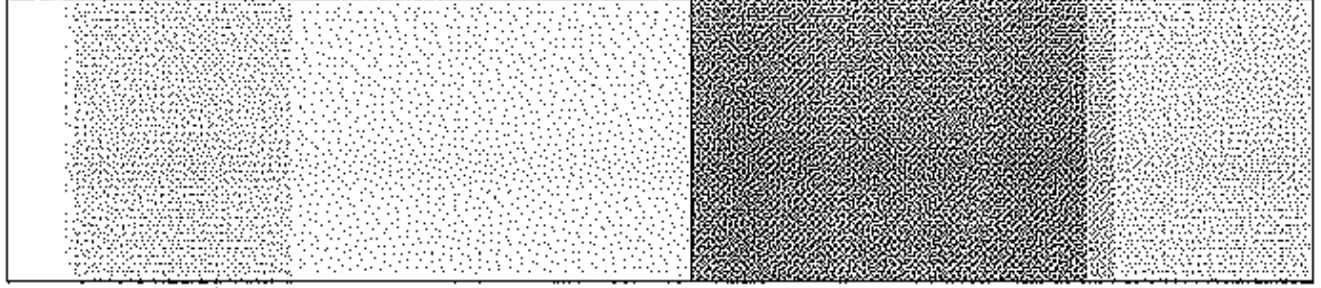


H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

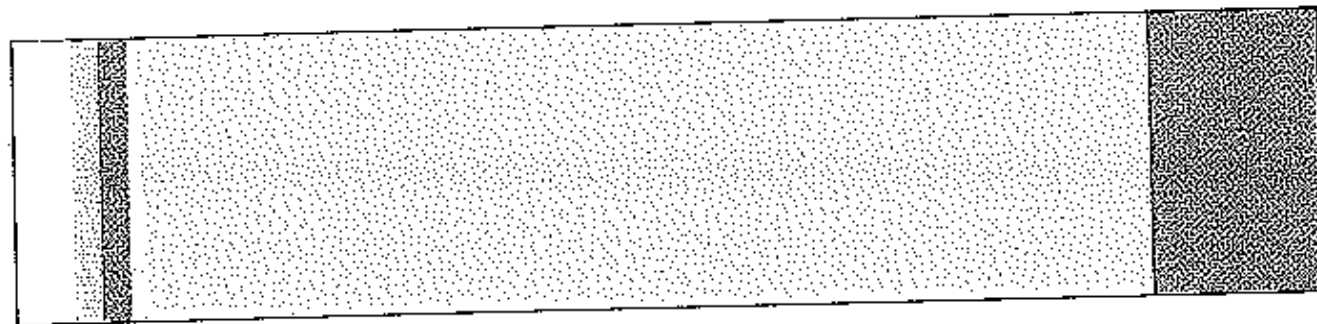




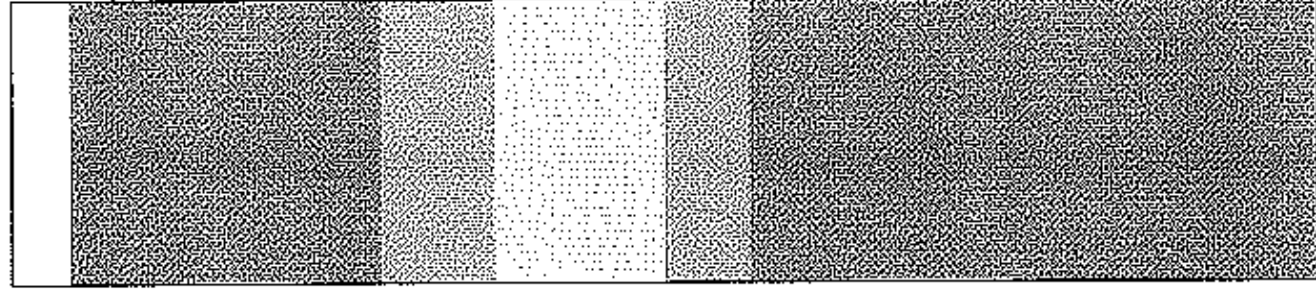




H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations



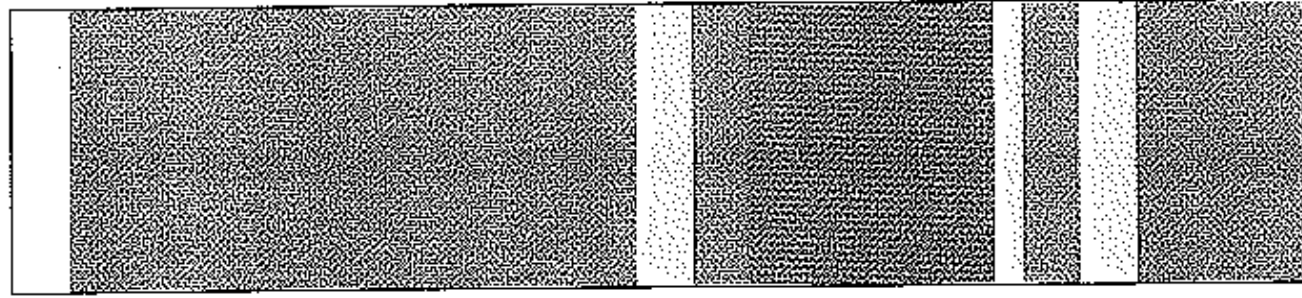
## H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations





# H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

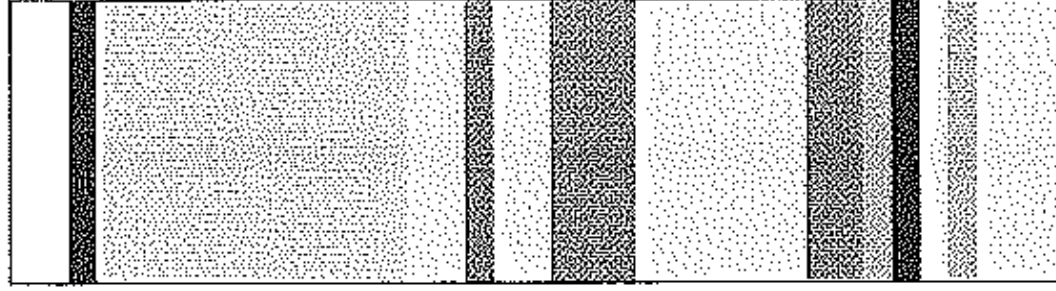
## All Fund Groups



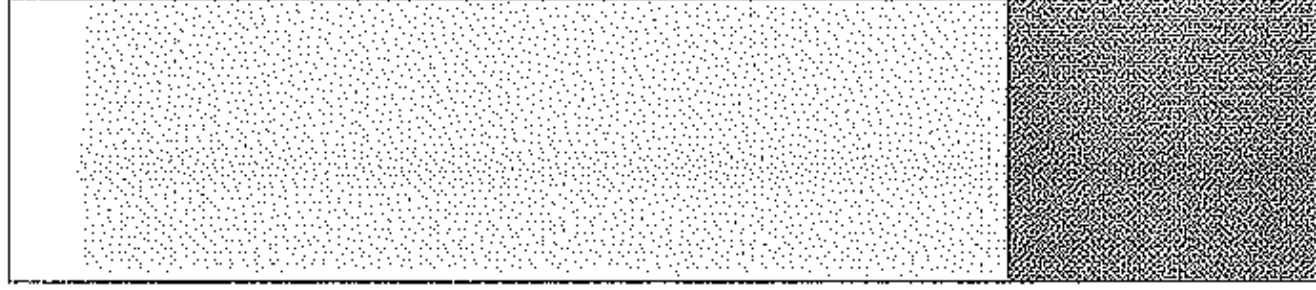
## H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

All Fund Groups









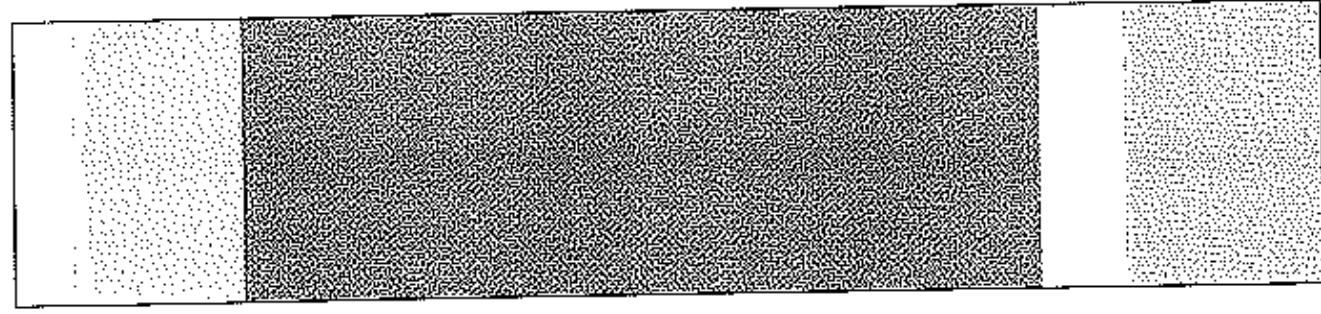
H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

All Fund Groups

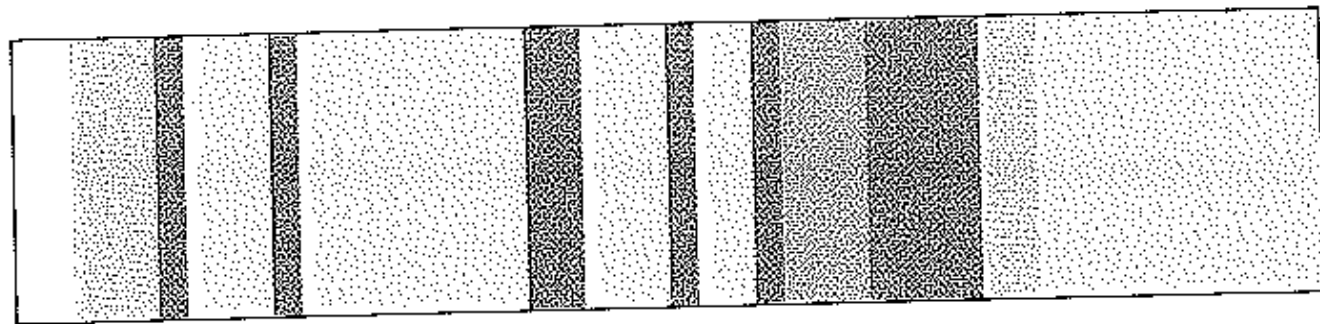
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H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations



H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations





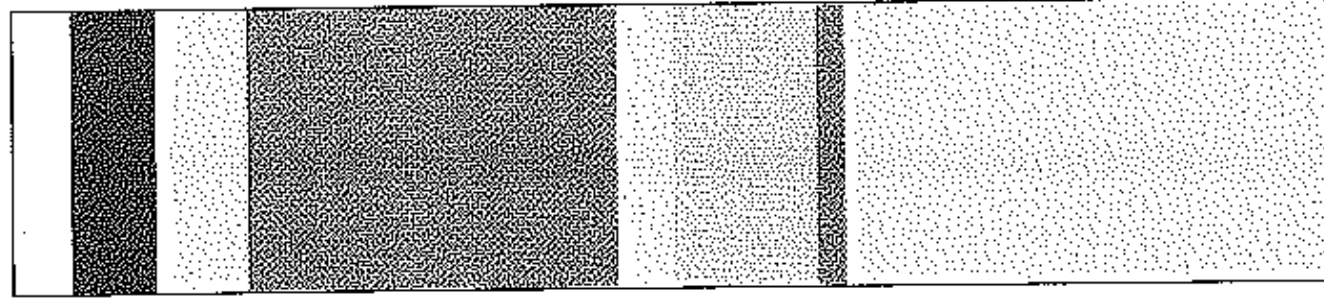




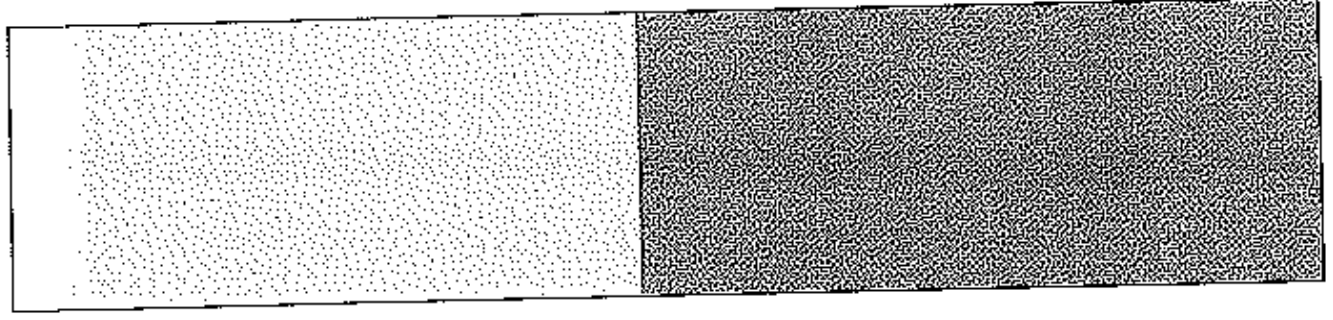


# H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

All Fund Groups



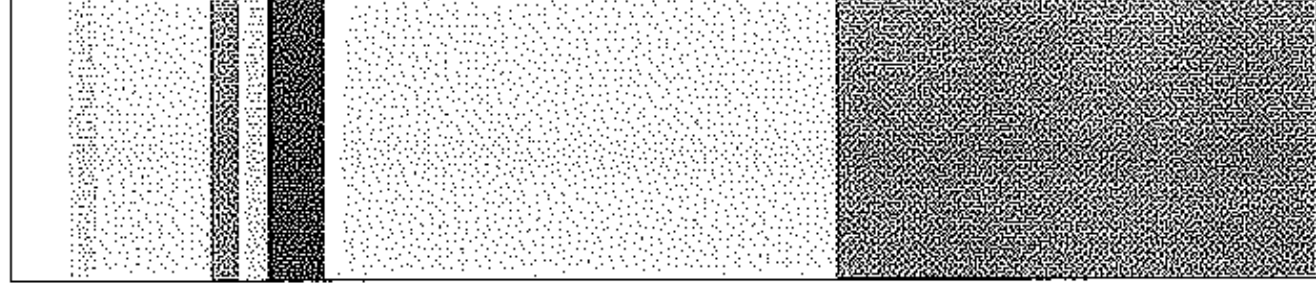
H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

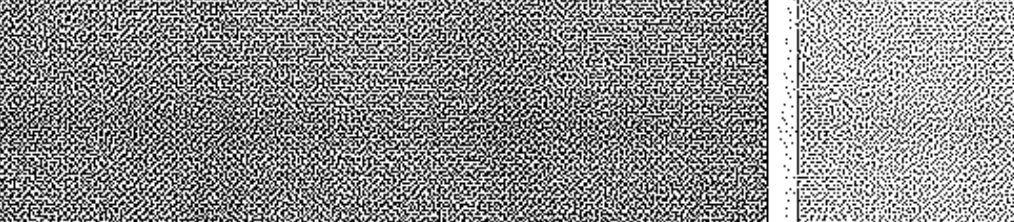


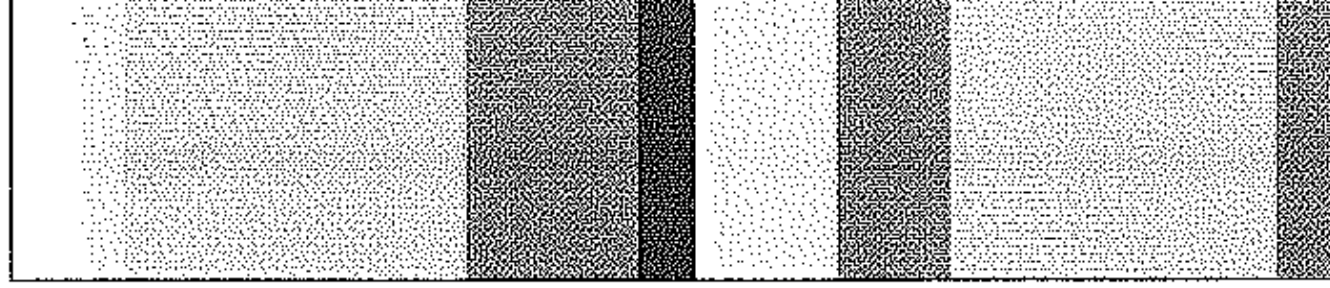
## H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations



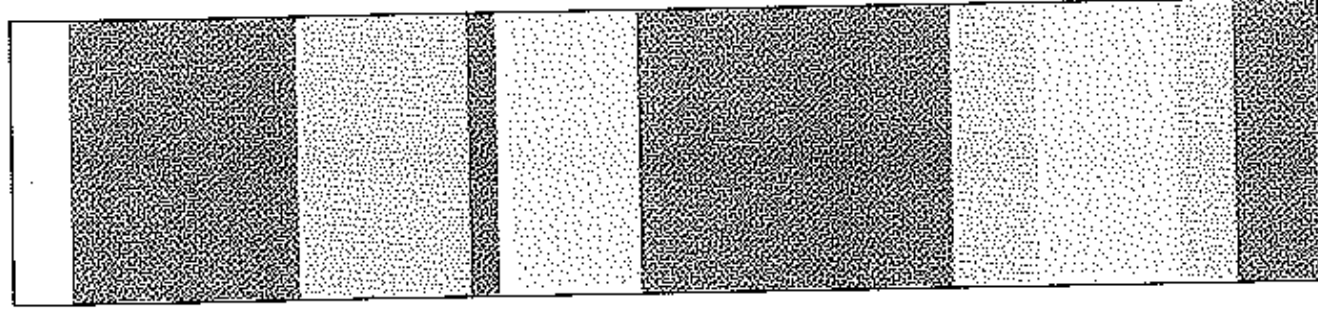








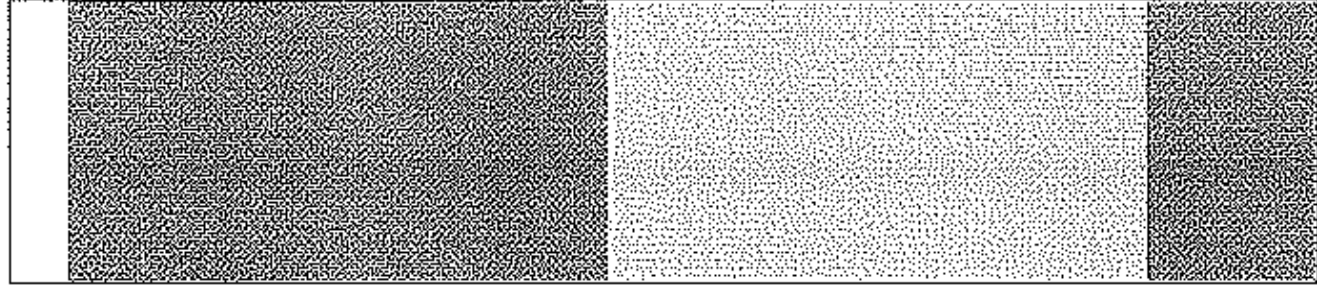
H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

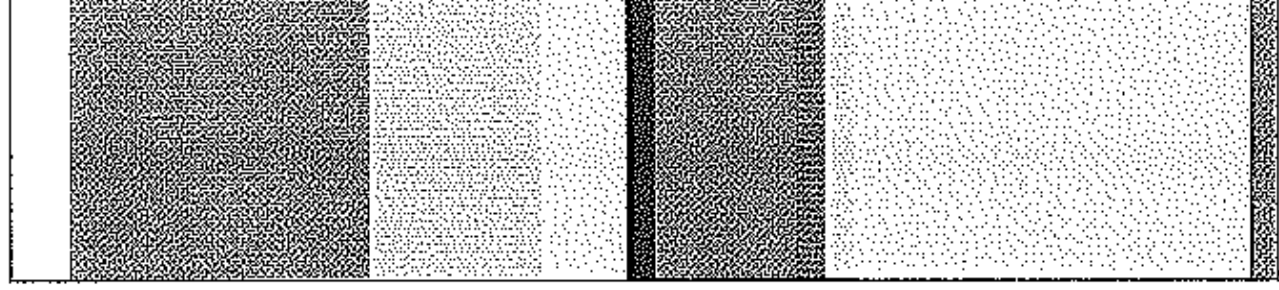


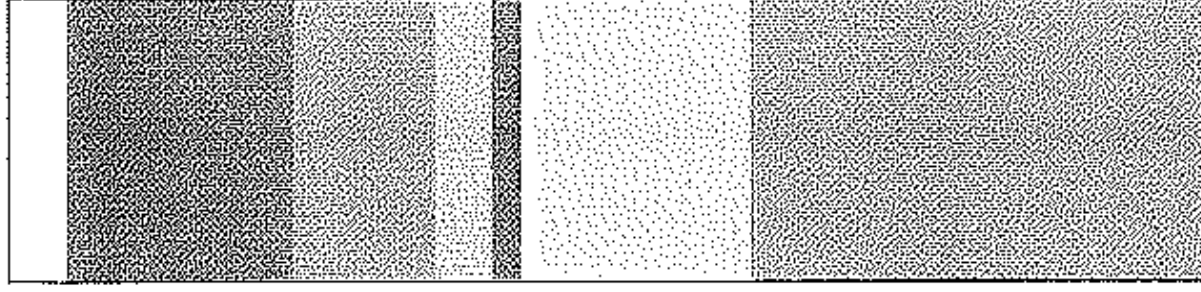


H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

All Fund Groups

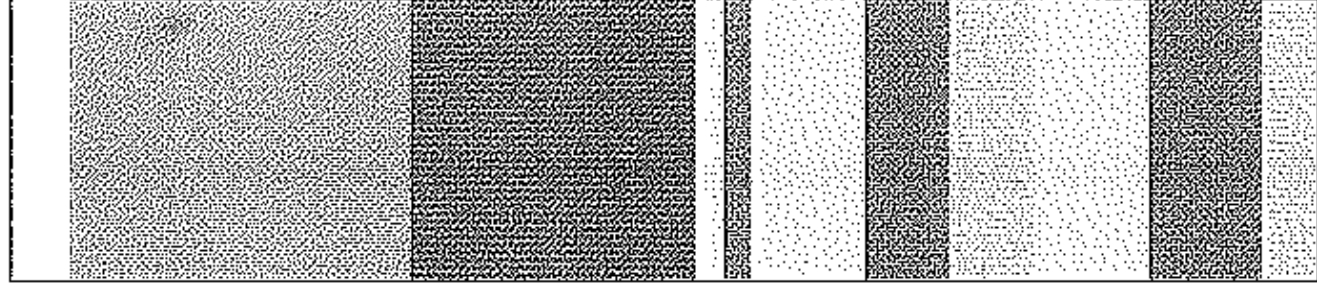




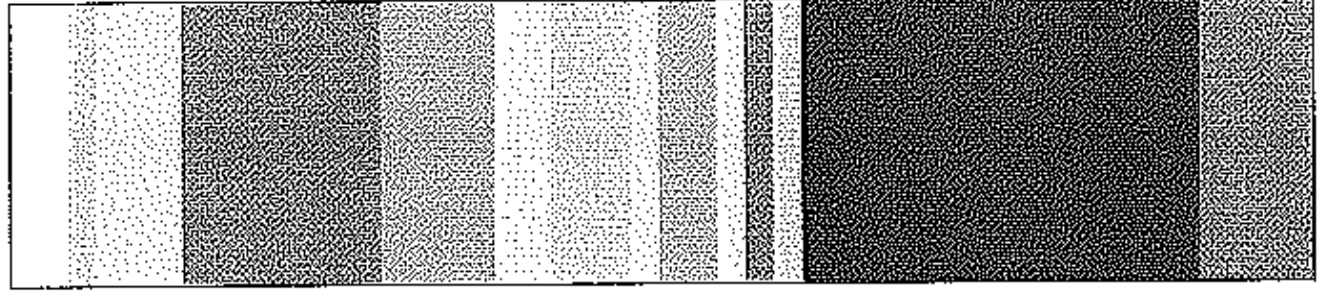


H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

All Fund Groups



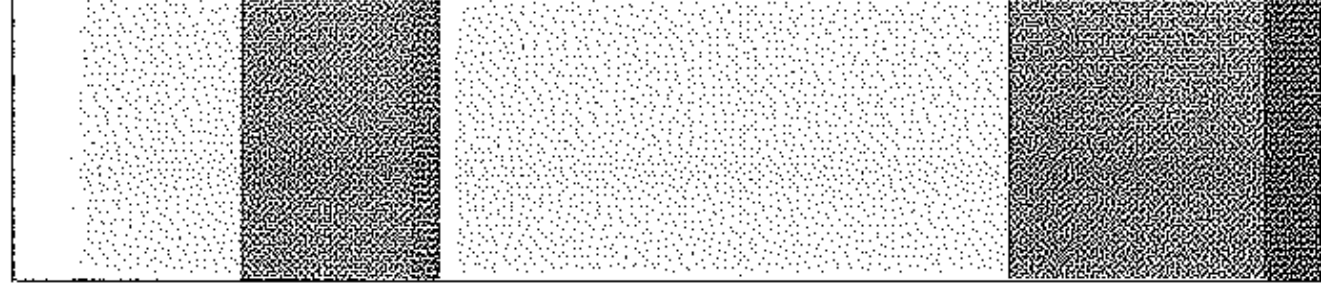






# H.B. 64 - FY 2016 Actual Expenditures and FY 2017 Adjusted Appropriations

All Fund Groups











**From:** Rep30

**Sent:** Wednesday, April 26, 2017 2:26 PM

**To:** Rep48; Rep93; Rep71; Kasych, Shawn; Baker, Dan

**CC:** Zielinski, Justin; Snider, Grace; Stepp, Taylor; Hartman, Sarah

**Subject:** FW: Oppose Travel Taxes in Ohio

ALFC opposes the Rep. Antani proposal to tax hotel intermediaries, for the reasons expressed by Rep. Dever and others.

**From:** Ashley Varner [mailto:avarner@jeffersonian-project.org]

**Sent:** Wednesday, April 26, 2017 1:34 PM

**To:** Rep30 <Rep30@ohiohouse.gov>

**Subject:** Oppose Travel Taxes in Ohio

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#### ISSUE ALERT

April 26, 2017

**To:** Members of the Ohio House of Representatives  
**From:** The Jeffersonian Project  
**Re:** Oppose Travel Taxes in Ohio

The operating budget currently under consideration in the Ohio General Assembly (Substitute HB 49) would levy the sales tax on travel services- defined as "acting as an agent to sell travel, tour, or accommodation services to the general public or commercial

clients." As a result, sales and use taxes would be calculated based on the full price paid by customers to the travel intermediary, i.e. including the fees charged by online travel agents.

Additional taxes make travel to Ohio more expensive, thereby harming Ohio's tourism industry and weakening the economy as a result. **The Jeffersonian Project, the 501(c)4 affiliate of the American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC), strongly opposes this new discriminatory service tax on the Ohio travel and tourism economy.**

**Intermediaries connect potential tourists with Ohio hotels, and by doing so, help generate tax revenue from these visitors through their in-state commerce.** Visitors also add to the Ohio economy through purchases at local restaurants, stores, events and other in-state businesses. In a modern, digital economy, intermediaries serve as a crucial facilitator to position the state to benefit from domestic and global travelers.

**Imposing new taxes in Ohio, including taxes on the state's crucial travel industry, impedes economic growth** and conflicts with the ALEC Principles of Sound Taxation, which states that tax policy should be competitive, neutral and fair to all business, regardless of industry. Moreover, as ALEC model policy - the Travel Agent Tax Fairness Act - notes, online travel companies are separate entities from accommodations providers. Online travel companies do not provide lodging and amenities, but instead facilitate the purchase of that lodging.

**What Ohio will lose in tax revenue from travelers who choose to stay elsewhere will likely outweigh the revenue generated by the expanded tax; such is the epitome of shortsighted tax policy.** As the principle from Economics 101 suggests, when you tax something more, you get less of it. Earlier this session, lawmakers in Montana and Arkansas rejected similar taxes on travel intermediaries, understanding that applying new taxes on travel services will create a disincentive to travel to states with such taxes.

Ohio's sales tax burden is already higher than 21 other states; income earners already endure the nation's 13th highest income tax rate, state and local rates combined, on top of this. Adding to the burden will harm Ohio taxpayers.

**Therefore, the Jeffersonian Project strongly encourages members in the Ohio General Assembly to avoid new taxes on the state's travel and tourism economy and instead focus on broader, fundamental reforms that improve the state's competitiveness.**

Thank you for your consideration.

***The Jeffersonian Project is the 501(c)4 affiliate of the  
American Legislative Exchange Council.***





The Jeffersonian Project, 2900 Crystal Drive, Suite 600, Arlington, VA 22202

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**From:** Rep30  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 26, 2017 2:26 PM  
**To:** Rep48; Rep93; Rep71; Kasych, Shawn; Baker, Dan  
**CC:** Zielinski, Justin; Snider, Grace; Stepp, Taylor; Hartman, Sarah  
**Subject:** FW: Oppose Travel Taxes in Ohio

ALEC opposes the Rep. Antani proposal to tax hotel intermediaries, for the reasons expressed by Rep. Dever and others.

**From:** Ashley Varner [mailto:avarner@jeffersonian-project.org]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 26, 2017 1:34 PM  
**To:** Rep30 <Rep30@ohiohouse.gov>  
**Subject:** Oppose Travel Taxes in Ohio

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### ISSUE ALERT

April 26, 2017

**To:** Members of the Ohio House of Representatives  
**From:** The Jeffersonian Project  
**Re:** Oppose Travel Taxes in Ohio

The operating budget currently under consideration in the Ohio General Assembly (Substitute HB 49) would levy the sales tax on travel services- defined as "acting as an agent to sell travel, tour, or accommodation services to the general public or commercial

clients." As a result, sales and use taxes would be calculated based on the full price paid by customers to the travel intermediary, i.e. including the fees charged by online travel agents.

Additional taxes make travel to Ohio more expensive, thereby harming Ohio's tourism industry and weakening the economy as a result. **The Jeffersonian Project, the 501(c)4 affiliate of the American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC), strongly opposes this new discriminatory service tax on the Ohio travel and tourism economy.**

**Intermediaries connect potential tourists with Ohio hotels, and by doing so, help generate tax revenue from these visitors through their in-state commerce.** Visitors also add to the Ohio economy through purchases at local restaurants, stores, events and other in-state businesses. In a modern, digital economy, intermediaries serve as a crucial facilitator to position the state to benefit from domestic and global travelers.

**Imposing new taxes in Ohio, including taxes on the state's crucial travel industry, impedes economic growth** and conflicts with the ALEC Principles of Sound Taxation, which states that tax policy should be competitive, neutral and fair to all business, regardless of industry. Moreover, as ALEC model policy - the Travel Agent Tax Fairness Act - notes, online travel companies are separate entities from accommodations providers. Online travel companies do not provide lodging and amenities, but instead facilitate the purchase of that lodging.

**What Ohio will lose in tax revenue from travelers who choose to stay elsewhere will likely outweigh the revenue generated by the expanded tax; such is the epitome of shortsighted tax policy.** As the principle from Economics 101 suggests, when you tax something more, you get less of it. Earlier this session, lawmakers in Montana and Arkansas rejected similar taxes on travel intermediaries, understanding that applying new taxes on travel services will create a disincentive to travel to states with such taxes.

Ohio's sales tax burden is already higher than 21 other states; income earners already endure the nation's 13th highest income tax rate, state and local rates combined, on top of this. Adding to the burden will harm Ohio taxpayers.

**Therefore, the Jeffersonian Project strongly encourages members in the Ohio General Assembly to avoid new taxes on the state's travel and tourism economy** and instead focus on broader, fundamental reforms that improve the state's competitiveness.

Thank you for your consideration.

***The Jeffersonian Project is the 501(c)4 affiliate of the  
American Legislative Exchange Council.***



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**From:** McKenzie Davis

**Sent:** Thursday, April 27, 2017 1:41 PM

**To:** Kasych, Shawn

**Subject:** Fwd: Testimony

**Attachments:** image001.jpg; ATT00001.htm; Americans For Prosperity Opposition to OTA Tax in Sub HB49.pdf; ATT00002.htm; ASTA to Chairman Smith re HB49 Hotel Taxes April 2017.pdf; ATT00003.htm; Expedia Testimony Substitute HB49.pdf; ATT00004.htm; Independent Lodging Industry Association Testimony Opposition to Substitute HB 49.pdf; ATT00005.htm; Internet Association Testimony OH HB 49 - 4-26-2017.pdf; ATT00006.htm; NetChoice Opposition to Ohio "Hotel intermediary" language in House Bill 49 – Regarding travel agents.pdf; ATT00007.htm; Travel Tech Shur Testimony Substitute HB 49 April 2017.pdf; ATT00008.htm

Opposition letters to the hotel intermediary tax increase.

McKenzie K. Davis

The Success Group

614.370.5708

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** "Stephen Shur" <[sshur@traveltech.org](mailto:sshur@traveltech.org)>

**To:** "Dan McCarthy" <[dmccarthy@thesuccessgroup.com](mailto:dmccarthy@thesuccessgroup.com)>, "McKenzie Davis" <[mdavis@thesuccessgroup.com](mailto:mdavis@thesuccessgroup.com)>

**Subject:** Testimony

I am still waiting for the ALEC letter and ATR is drafting a broader letter that will include the OTA tax. I will also scan all these into one PDF and send later.

**Steve Shur**

President

The Travel Technology Association

3033 Wilson Blvd, Suite 700

Arlington, VA 22201

P: 703-842-3754

M: 703-597-6450

[www.TravelTech.org](http://www.TravelTech.org)

[illegible]







AMERICANS FOR  
**PROSPERITY.**

OHIO

From: Micah Derry <[mderry@afphq.org](mailto:mderry@afphq.org)>  
Date: April 26, 2017 at 10:00:09 AM EDT  
To: Micah Derry <[mderry@afphq.org](mailto:mderry@afphq.org)>  
Cc: Ezra Escudero <[eescudero@afphq.org](mailto:eescudero@afphq.org)>, Kevin Curtis <[kcurtis@afphq.org](mailto:kcurtis@afphq.org)>  
Subject: Key Budget Item - Oppose New Taxes on Online Travel Agents

Dear Representative,

On behalf of tens of thousands of Americans for Prosperity activists in Ohio, I am writing in strong opposition to the sales tax provision relating to hotel intermediaries in Sub-House Bill 49, which would institute a new tax on Online Travel Agents (OTA). The new tax would impact OTAs which drive millions of travelers to Ohio each year. This tax, if imposed, would place Ohio at a competitive disadvantage with other states without it, and have a negative impact on our economy.

Higher cost travel means fewer tourists, fewer business travelers and fewer visitors to local attractions, restaurants and nightlife destinations -- hurting local businesses and their employees at a time they can least afford it.

The sole justification for this amendment is predicated on a misconception. There is no loophole in the tax code. The amendment extends sales tax to a service that is already taxed in other forms. In essence, Sub HB 49 double-taxes OTAs.

Implementing new taxes on services are misaligned incentive for attracting visitors to Ohio.

We hope you will join us in opposing this misguided double-taxing policy and look forward to working with you on finalizing the state budget.

—

Best regards,

Micah Derry  
State Director  
Americans for Prosperity - Ohio  
C: 614.745.6476 | E: [mderry@afphq.org](mailto:mderry@afphq.org)





675 H Washington St, Ste 450  
Alexandria, VA 22304

703.770.7782  
astatrac@asta.org  
ASTA.org  
TravelersUSA.org  
@ASTAAgents

April 26, 2017

The Honorable Ryan Smith  
Chairman  
Ohio House Finance Committee  
77 S. High Street, 13<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Columbus, OH 43215

Dear Chairman Smith:

I write today on behalf of the American Society of Travel Agents (ASTA) and the more than 2,000 people who work at travel agencies in the State of Ohio to express our concern about provisions in Substitute House Bill 49 (pages 2937, 2950 and 2967) that would impose new taxes on certain travel agency transactions.

As you may know, the debate over tax proposals targeted at online travel companies (OTCs) like those contained in HB49 has been raging across the country for years – and the vast majority of courts and legislatures who have considered the issue have ruled in favor of the travel agency industry, including Delaware, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Virginia. Policymakers are often told that these proposals will only impact large, out-of-state like Priceline and Expedia who are shortchanging state and local governments on sales and hotel taxes and will have no impact on traditional “brick and mortar” travel agents. This is simply not the case. Here is why:

- HB49’s definition of “hotel intermediary” covers traditional travel agency business models. HB49 makes no distinction between online and offline or OTC versus brick-and-mortar agency, or even whether or not the agency is based in Ohio. It defines “hotel intermediary” as “a person that brokers, coordinates, or otherwise arranges for the purchase, sale, use, or possession of lodging at hotels to or by transient guests.” While it exempts persons receiving a commission from a hotel and fees separately stated to the consumer, it will capture transactions traditional travel agents in Ohio and across the country consummate every day.
- HB49 would impose new taxes on travel agency services. Any fees not covered by the above-referenced exemptions travel agents charge their customers for Ohio hotel bookings above the cost of the room itself would be subject to new state and local taxation. This is problematic because as our industry has evolved, travel agents are charging service fees to their clients while relying less on commissions from travel suppliers. In 2015 – a year when travel agents booked \$33 billion worth of hotel rooms – 45 percent of agents charged a fee for hotel-only bookings and 42 percent charged a fee for an air, hotel and car package. These fees are charged for a service – saving consumers time and money by helping them navigate a marketplace that offers an overwhelming number of options and choices. ASTA’s long-held

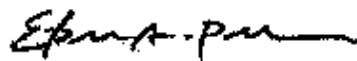
position is that this revenue, already subject to federal and state income taxes, should not be taxed a third time through taxes traditionally applied on hotel room stays.

- HB49 would impose new administrative burdens on traditional travel agents. Agents conducting non-exempt transactions - again, both inside and outside Ohio - would have to register with state and local authorities and be subject to detailed accounting and recordkeeping measures for each and every transaction involving a Ohio hotel room. If implemented as written, these burdens would be substantial for our industry, the vast majority of whom are very small businesses. In Ohio alone, according to U.S. Census data, 88 percent of travel agencies employ fewer than ten people, while 74 percent employ fewer than five.

Contrary to the misplaced notion of travel agents as a dying breed, travel agencies who have adapted to the internet era have not only survived but have thrived. Part and parcel of that evolution has been a shift in business model, from one based on commissions to one based on fees. Simply put, traditional travel agents do the things the big OTCs do and thus would be impacted by HB49.

Thank you for considering our views on this important issue. If you or your staff have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (703) 739-6842 or [epeek@asta.org](mailto:epeek@asta.org).

Yours Sincerely,



Eben Peck  
Senior Vice President, Government & Public Affairs  
American Society of Travel Agents

CC: Honorable Members, Ohio House Finance Committee  
Honorable Members, Ohio House Leadership







April 26, 2017

Chairman Ryan Smith and Members of the Committee  
Ohio State House Finance Committee  
77 S. High St, 13<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Columbus, OH 43215

**RE: Opposition to Substitute House Bill 49**

Dear Chairman Smith and distinguished Members of the Committee,

On behalf of Expedia, Inc., I respectfully urge you to oppose a provision in Substitute House Bill 49, which would impose a new and arbitrary tax on travel services, harming the travel and tourism economy in Ohio as well as the families and small businesses who depend on it.

Expedia brands shine an international spotlight on Ohio's small business and travel economy. Our platforms connect local hotels and communities to a world of potential travelers on over 200 travel booking sites in more than 190 countries, allowing them to transact business in foreign languages and currencies, and to be displayed side-by-side with some of the biggest hotel chains in the world.

Online travel agencies provide a critical service to travelers, our hotel partners, and the destinations we market. Hotels voluntarily use our services because we market their properties on a global platform helping them reach new travelers and fill rooms that would otherwise remain vacant. For example, an out-of-state visitor planning a trip to Cincinnati might assume there is a Holiday Inn Express or Doubletree in town, and there is. They could call the hotel chains' 24-hour reservation line and take care of their booking. But there is a much smaller chance that they would have heard of the Hotel Arvon without the help of an online travel agency that displays multiple properties in response to a geographic search, or without calling a brick-and-mortar travel agent to help make recommendations on where to stay.

Last year alone, Expedia, Inc. platforms helped travelers from all over the world book over 500,000 room nights in Ohio hotels.

And it's not just travelers from outside Ohio. Roughly 20 percent of online hotel bookings done in Ohio are done so by Ohio residents. We know Ohioans rely on these services to make travel more accessible. A Travel Tech Association study found that 70 percent of people see online travel agent services as valuable or very valuable in saving time and money. Ultimately, online travel agents like Expedia help travelers, hotels, homeowners, and the many other tourism-related industries, which are vital to a state's economy, like restaurants, museums, art venues, transportation companies, excursion providers, and others.

In 2015, approximately 443,132 full-time jobs were sustained by Ohio's travel and tourism industry, which could be at risk if tourism declines from this new tax. Businesses and families that book rooms online also spend \$36 billion dollars annually on taxable items during their visits.

Whether visitors want to go to a Buckeye's game or spend a weekend hiking Hocking Hills, services like Expedia, which serve as an intermediary between hotels and consumers, are uniquely positioned to help lower the cost and burden of traveling. This, in turn, helps hotels and communities by encouraging business for hotels and bringing increased visitor spending at local vendors, supporting jobs and growth in the local economy.

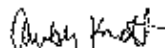
Additionally, services like the five arbitrarily singled out in this legislation, have never been subject to a sales tax of this sort. Extending a sales tax to booking fees would be inappropriate as they are a service, which is typically excluded from sales taxes. Moreover, specifically targeting travel agents – both online and traditional – with a sales tax would discriminate against the industry and offer a slippery slope for legislatures to add any number of new sales taxes to the service fees of other industries.

While we understand the need to close budget shortfalls, imposing a tax on travel agent services would do more harm than good. Ohio simply cannot afford to risk taxing an industry that is vital to economic growth and job opportunity in the state.

Travel and tourism is a bright light for Ohio's economic health. Why would Ohio want to impose a new sales tax on services on an industry that markets Ohio to the world? Industry data shows that a 1 percent increase in room rates results in a two percent reduction in bookings. Travelers will vote with their wallets and choose to stay elsewhere. And it's not just visitors to Ohio who use these services, it's your constituents too.

If this new tax on travel services passes the legislature and becomes law, online travel agents, brick-and-mortar travel agents, local tour operators and other travel service providers would have an incentive to steer travelers to states like Pennsylvania and West Virginia that do not level onerous taxes on travel services.

For the above reasons, we urge the House Finance Committee to oppose this legislation. Please feel free to look to Expedia as a resource as you continue your consideration of this issue.



Amber Knott  
Senior Manager, Government & Corporate Affairs  
Expedia, Inc.





To: House Finance Committee

From: Bobbie Singh-Ailen, Executive Director

Re: Opposition to the New Tax on Travel Services in Substitute HB 59

Date: April 25, 2017

On behalf of the Independent Lodging Industry Association and our independent hotel members in Ohio, we respectfully urge you to oppose the new tax on travel services proposed in the State Budget (House Bill 59). Please do not place any new occupancy taxes on these services, which benefit many inns, B&B's, and hotels based in Ohio.

As you may know, independent lodging establishments benefit from the marketing services of both brick-and-mortar and online travel agencies. Their services help our members fill unused rooms while leveling the playing field for properties against the major hotel chains - which often have substantially larger marketing budgets than small, independent hotels.

As written, HB 59 will have a very harmful impact on Ohio's strong tourism industry and its many stakeholders. While it may be well intentioned, the proposed travel tax in the budget is shortsighted. Ultimately, we believe it will result in fewer room bookings, resulting in less tax revenue for the state.

We also fear that the new proposed tax on travel service fees will impact travel intermediaries\* - from travel agents to wedding planners to tour operators - ability to promote Ohio tourism destinations at their current levels.

Please consider the harm that the new tax on travel services fees will have on Ohio's many independent hoteliers and remove it from HB 59.

**About Us:**

The Independent Lodging Industry Association (ILIA) is a national association with over 5,000 members nationwide. It was founded in 2010 by the California Lodging Industry Association (CLIA). CLIA was established 70 years ago by a group of independent hotel owners and operators. Over the past several decades, independent hotels, independently owned franchised hotels, and owners have been impacted by decisions being made out of the halls of State Capitols to Washington, D.C. Chain hotels have dominated the policy making process. ILIA will level the playing field and allow independent hotels a seat at the table. For more information, please contact me at: [bobbie@independentlodging.org](mailto:bobbie@independentlodging.org) or 916-826-2075.

Independent Lodging Industry Association 1017 L Street #527 Sacramento CA 95814 (916) 925-7915







## Internet Association

April 26, 2017

The Honorable Ryan Smith  
Representative, Ohio House District 93  
77 S. High Street, 13th Floor  
Columbus, OH 43215

RE: **Notice of Support to Remove the Expansion of the Sales Tax to Online Travel Agents In  
Substitute HB 49**

Dear Representative Smith,

The Internet Association respectfully urges the removal of the expansion of the sales tax to online travel agents (OTAs) in Substitute HB49. OTAs are an example of internet-enabled innovation that increases quality and choice, while decreasing costs, and it must be allowed to compete and grow in an open market. This value proposition, along with the seamless connection of supply and demand, is unique to the internet and is reflective of all our member companies.

The Internet Association unites the interests of leading global internet companies and their online community of users. The Internet Association is dedicated to advancing public policy solutions at the local, state and federal levels of government to strengthen and protect internet freedom, foster innovation and economic growth, and empower users.

OTAs play an important role in facilitating tourism — a role made possible by these companies' current business model. As an intermediary between hotels and consumers, OTAs are uniquely positioned to help lower the cost and burden of traveling. This, in turn, helps hotels and communities in Ohio by encouraging business for hotels and bringing increased visitor spending at local vendors, supporting jobs and growth in the local economy. A new tax on OTA services would place significant financial burdens on companies and could decrease affordable travel accommodations for travellers looking to visit Ohio.

For these reasons and more, the Internet Association must urge the removal of the expansion of the sales tax to OTAs in Substitute HB49. Should you have any questions about our position, please contact me at [brighton@internetassociation.org](mailto:brighton@internetassociation.org).

Sincerely,

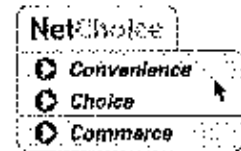
Dustin Brighton  
Vice President of Government Affairs  
Internet Association

CC: Honorable Members, Ohio State Legislature



**NetChoice** *Promoting Convenience, Choice, and Commerce on The Net*

Carl Szabo, Senior Policy Counsel  
1401 K St NW, Suite 502  
Washington, DC 20005  
202-420-7485  
[www.netchoice.org](http://www.netchoice.org)



April 25, 2017

Chairman Ryan Smith  
House Finance Committee  
Ohio State Legislature  
Springfield, IL 62706

**RE: Opposition to "Hotel intermediary" language in House Bill 49 – Regarding travel agents**

Dear Chairman Smith and members of the committee,

We encourage you to remove the "Hotel Intermediary" language in HB 49 as it imposes a new tax on services provided by travel agents and online travel companies. This language imposes a new tax on the fees these travel agents charge for researching, comparing, and booking rooms for travelers.

Cities and states favor hotel taxes since they fall mostly on visitors – not on resident voters. But under this new language, this approach would backfire since the new service tax would be paid *only* by Ohio citizens – *not by travelers* from out-of-state.

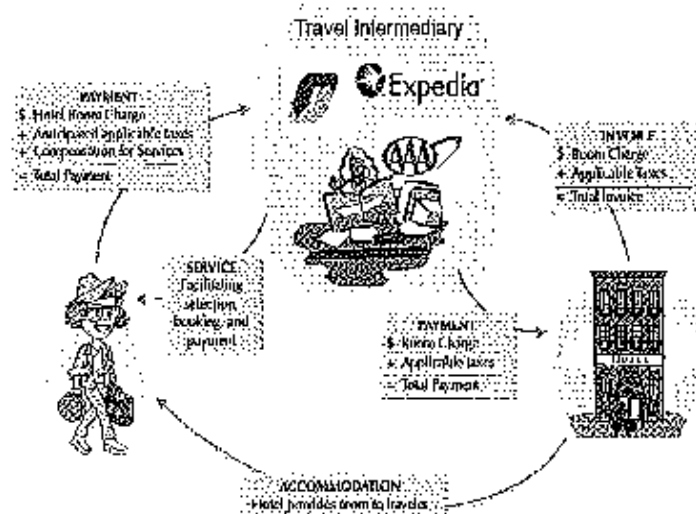
**Imposes a new tax on Ohio citizens**

Today, Ohio does not impose sales tax or lodging tax on service fees charged by travel agents. These service fees compensate travel agents for researching and comparing available hotel options, booking the room, and handling payment to the hotel. This new language would impose a new tax on these service fees provided by travel agents and online travel companies, a tax that is passed on to your constituents.

**Nearly all travel agents and travelers rely upon online services to research, compare, and book reservations**

From our work on this issue in states and at MCSL, it's clear there is some misunderstanding about travel reservation services and taxes. The chart below shows the flow of services, taxes, and payments in a typical transaction where a traveler uses a travel agent or online travel company to research and book a hotel reservation.

As shown in the chart, travel agents and online travel companies are providing a *service* to travelers. These services include comparisons of rates and amenities at multiple hotels, **plus** facilitation in making the reservation, processing the payment, and sending charges and applicable taxes to the hotel operator. Clearly, this facilitation service is distinct from the room provided by the hotel where the traveler eventually stays.



Creates a new tax on travel service fees that would only apply when *Ohio* citizens book their travel

The new tax imposed on booking service fees by the "Hotel Intermediary" language would impact only Ohio's citizens and businesses. That's because of the rules for determining the source jurisdiction for taxable services – when a tourist uses a travel service, the reservation service fee is sourced to the traveler's home location – not to the traveler's destination.

For example, say two tourists are booking a hotel room in Ohio. One lives in Illinois, the other in Akron. The Illinois tourist would *not* pay the tax created by this new language when they booked through a travel agent since they received their online booking services outside of Ohio.<sup>1</sup> But, the tourist living in Akron who books through a travel agent *would* pay the tax created by the "Hotel Intermediary" language.

This new tax would therefore only apply to services provided to Ohio-based travelers. The tax would *not* apply to service fees paid by out-of-state travelers booking Ohio hotels.

Allows tax collectors to levy their occupancy tax on more than just hotel rooms

Ohio travel agents routinely create packages that bundle hotel rooms, food, travel, and events into one price. But this "Hotel Intermediary" language allows Columbus tax collectors to impose their occupancy taxes on all kinds of goods and services when included in travel packages:

- Taxi from the airport to the hotel
- food served at a hotel restaurant
- tickets to the Buckeye Stadium
- wine tastings

<sup>1</sup> Note that the out-of-state tourist still pays the Ohio occupancy tax when they book the room.

This new tax on service fees would only be collected by Ohio-based travel websites

The requirement to collect this new tax on booking services could *only* be enforced against travel agents and websites that have a physical presence in Ohio.

As noted above, out-of-state travel agents and websites already collect and remit lodging taxes when they make payment to the Ohio hotel operator. But out-of-state travel agents would *not* be required to collect this new tax on service fees for providing reservation services at the time that travelers book their hotel.

To consider another example, say that a West Virginia tourist uses a West Virginia travel agent to book an Ohio hotel room. West Virginia *already* taxes travel agent service fees provided to state residents receiving the service at their home location. So, any West Virginia-based travel agent or website is already collecting sales tax on the service fee when booking West Virginia travelers at Ohio hotels. In fact, this new tax would attempt to impose *double taxation* of the same service fee paid by this West Virginia tourist, which was probably not the intention of the bill's authors.

Please remember that the "Hotel Intermediary" language would impose new taxes only on Ohio citizens, while placing your in-state travel services at a competitive disadvantage to out-of-state rivals.

#### Minimal revenue generated

For reasons explained above, every state, city, and county that has enacted a similar new tax has failed to gain the anticipated tax revenue.

First, as discussed above, the service taxes could not be imposed on any out-of-state traveler. Second, Ohio tax collectors do not have authority to force out-of-state travel agents to collect these new service taxes since states can only impose collection obligations on businesses with a physical presence.

So, when you consider this tax, please consider whether the minimal tax revenue is worth the harm to Ohio's travel agencies and travel websites.

#### Avoid the conflation of travel services and lodging providers

By maintaining the true distinction between travel service providers and hotel operators, you can help Ohio's travel and tourism industry focus on serving travelers and creating jobs – not on collecting nominal new taxes from the state's own citizens.

Instead of passing this language we suggest amending it to clarify when an occupancy tax applies. We suggest substituting the existing bill text with this language from Missouri law:

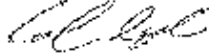
*"Any tax imposed or collected by any municipality, any county, or any local taxing entity on or related to any transient accommodations, whether imposed as a hotel tax, occupancy tax, or otherwise, shall apply solely to amounts actually received by the operator of a hotel, motel, tavern, inn, tourist cabin, tourist camp, or other place in which rooms are furnished to the public.*

*Under no circumstances shall a travel agent or intermediary be deemed an operator of a hotel, motel, tavern, inn, tourist cabin, tourist camp, or other place in which rooms are furnished to the public unless such travel agent or intermediary actually operates such a facility. ...*

*This section is intended to clarify that taxes imposed as a hotel tax, occupancy tax, or otherwise, shall apply solely to amounts received by operators, as enacted in the statutes authorizing such taxes."*<sup>2</sup>

We appreciate your consideration of our views, and please let us know if we can provide further information.

Sincerely,



Carl Szabo

Senior Policy Counsel, NetChoice

*NetChoice is a trade association of online content and e-Commerce*

---

<sup>2</sup> Missouri HB 1442 (2010), signed into law July 2010 (emphasis added).







**Testimony of Stephen Shur, President, Travel Technology Association  
Ohio House of Representatives  
Finance Committee  
April 25, 2017**

**Chairman Smith and Members of the Committee:**

My name is Stephen Shur, and I am the President of the Travel Technology Association. My organization represents online travel agents (OTAs) like Orbitz, Expedia, Travelocity, Priceline and many others. Our organization is in strong opposition to provisions in Substitute HB49 that would expand the sales tax to the fees charged by online travel agents. This provision represents a new tax on services in Ohio and an expansion of the sales tax to services in your state. We urge the committee to support the removal of this provision from Substitute HB49.

Our industry is responsible for booking millions of room nights in Ohio annually. Hotels willingly and enthusiastically partner with my members to help market unsold rooms.

- First, and most importantly, online travel agents do not buy rooms in bulk at wholesale rates and resell them at retail rates. OTAs market unsold inventory but are never responsible for unsold rooms.
- In this environment, the hotel controls the inventory and sets the price.
- The terms wholesale and retail have no meaning in the travel agency arena.
- There is only one room rate and that is what the hotel requires to allow a guest in the room on a given night.
- Taxes on hotel rooms in Ohio are based on the amount the hotel requires to allow someone to occupy a room on a given night. That is the basis for the calculation of the tax.
- There is no current ambiguity in Ohio's tax code. The tax is based on the amount charged by the hotel operator.

- OTAs do not operate hotels. Online travel agents are just that, travel agents. They connect travelers with hotels and charge the traveler a service fee for the service they provide (the ability to search for, compare and book a hotel room).
- The playing field between hotels and OTAs is not "uneven". OTAs are a valued marketing channel for large hotel chains and independent hotels.
- Hilton CEO said this in an article April 7, 2016: "The OTAs are a good partner for us to be able to access customers that we might not otherwise be able to access."
  - o <https://skift.com/2016/04/07/hilton-ceo-heaps-praise-on-his-good-partners-the-online-travel-agencies/>
- For independent hotels, the value of OTAs is even greater.
  - o By partnering with OTAs, independent hotels get to compete for travelers with the major hotel chains when their property shows up on a comparison screen next to Marriott and Hilton.

In the context of the question of whether the proper taxes are being collected and remitted, there is no loophole. The tax is based on the rate that the hotel sets. The hotel provides the good or service, in this case, the hotel room, to the traveler. Online travel agents do not operate hotels or have control of inventory nor do they set the price that the consumer pays for the room. The hotels can remove their rooms from OTA sites in real time, at any time.

Further, as in the case of AAA discounts or AARP discounts, the tax paid is based on the discounted room rate that is set and agreed to by the hotel.

HB49 proposes to expand the sales tax to services by taxing the service fees that travel agents charge their clients. This will not only not generate any significant revenue, it could have a detrimental impact on your travel and tourism economy. These new taxes on service fees provide a disincentive for travel agents, both online and in Ohio to steer travelers to Ohio destinations. 40% of visitors to OTA sites do so without a destination in mind. OTAs can steer travelers to or from a state based on marketing, advertising and promotions. If someone is looking for an amusement park experience, they might be steered toward Wisconsin Dells instead of Cedar Point, for example.

According to Skift

<http://skift.com/2014/09/25/how-destinations-work-with-booking-sites-to-draw-visitors/>

"As one of the busiest booking sites in the U.S., Expedia has enhanced ability to influence where travelers decide to vacation. This includes telling customers how many people booked a particular hotel, and it extends to running marketing campaigns for destinations"

Independent hotels will suffer as a result of these new taxes. As OTAs steer travelers to other states, Ohio's Independent hotels will see a drop in visibility and fewer bookings as a result.

Ohio rooms will become more expensive and less competitive with neighboring states. If enacted, the taxes imposed on OTA fees will be taken into consideration during the next negotiation with Ohio hotels. Like all taxes, they will ultimately be passed on to the consumer. The room rates will rise as a result.

Leisure travelers are hyper sensitive to price. Priceline found that when a room rate is raised by 1%, bookings drop 2%. Neighboring states that don't impose such taxes will stand to benefit at Ohio's expense.

In conclusion, this new tax is bad for Ohio and Ohio's travel and tourism economy.

Unlike most new taxes on services, taxing OTA and Ohio travel agent fees is unique. If an Ohio service provider is taxed \$100, the state gets \$100. With this proposed new tax on travel agents, the opportunity cost of losing a traveler to another state is significant. Travelers spend money on goods and services while in the state, far beyond the hotel room. What Ohio's travel and tourism economy will lose, including the negative impact on many small businesses, will far outpace any revenue gained by taxing travel agent fees. There is a widely-recognized multiplier effect in travel economics. The goal should be to grow travel and tourism, not reduce it by taxing it.

The opportunity cost of this tax is high. It's not about raising revenue. It's not about closing a loophole that doesn't exist. It's not about leveling any playing field. It's simply an expansion of the sales tax to services and a disincentive for online travel agents to steer people to Ohio hotels. I urge you to reject this provision and remove it from Substitute H849.

Thank you.

Stephen Shur  
President  
Travel Technology Association  
[sshur@traveltech.org](mailto:sshur@traveltech.org)  
703-842-3754



**From:** Utility Dive

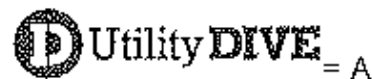
**Sent:** Wednesday, May 3, 2017 11:09 AM

**To:** Kasych, Shawn

**Subject:** May. 03 - Carbon consensus: Generators back CO2 price at FERC tech conference

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## The carbon consensus: Generators, analysts back CO2 price at FERC technical conference

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